

THE CRITIC.

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MAY 10, 1862.

Price 3d.; stamped 4d.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, F.R.S., commenced a Course of FORTY LECTURES, on MAGNETISM, ELECTRICITY, HEAT, LIGHT, &c., on the 5th instant, at the Government School of Mines, Jermyn-street. The Lectures are delivered on every week-day but Saturday. Fee for the course 3s.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

PROFESSOR OWEN, Superintendent of the Natural History Departments in the British Museum, will deliver a course of SIX LECTURES, on the Characters, Organisation, Geographical Distribution, and Geological Relations of BIRDS, in the Theatre of the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street. The Lectures will be delivered on Wednesdays and Fridays, at three o'clock, commencing on Wednesday, 14th May. Tickets to be had at the Museum, Jermyn-street. Fee for the course, 5s.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The 73rd ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place, in Freemason's-hall, on Wednesday, the 25th of June. The Right Hon. the EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., in the Chair. The Stewards will be announced in future Advertisements.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

4, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S NEW READINGS, St. James's-hall.—On Saturday evening, May 17, at Eight precisely, MR. CHARLES DICKENS will READ his NICHOLAS NICKLEBY at Mr. SQUEER'S SCHOOL, Boots at the Holly Tree Inn, and Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party from "Pickwick." Sofa stalls, 4s.; body of hall and balcony, 2s.; area and galleries, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. CHAPMAN and HALL'S, Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and AUSTIN'S Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.—THOMAS HEADLAND, Secretary.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's-park.—General Exhibitions of Plants, Flowers, and Fruit, Wednesdays, May 28th, June 18th, and July 9th. Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens only, by vouchers from Fellows or Members of the Society. Price, on or before Saturday, May 17, 4s.; after that day, 5s.; on the days of Exhibition, 7s. 6d. each. Tickets will be sent by post on the receipt of proper vouchers, with Post-office orders, payable to JAMES DE SOWERBY, Post-office, Albany-street, or postage stamps.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND. MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS, for the Examination of Candidates who are not members of the University. The Examination will be held simultaneously in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, commencing on the morning of Tuesday, the 17th June, 1862. Every Junior Candidate who passes will receive a Certificate in Arts of the Second Class, and every Senior Candidate who passes will receive a Certificate in Arts of the First Class, specifying the Subjects in which he has satisfied the Examiners. Junior Candidates must not be more than fifteen years of age. Candidates desirous of being Examined, must apply on or before SATURDAY, the 17th of MAY, to the SECRETARY, Queen's University, Dublin Castle; from whom Copies of the Regulations, and all further information may be obtained. Every Candidate will be required to pay a fee of 10s.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY. Book Societies, Town and Village Libraries and Reading-Rooms in every part of the country, are supplied from this extensive Library with a constant succession of New and Choice Books on Hire.

Two or three families in any neighbourhood may unite in one subscription, and obtain a complete supply of the best Works in History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, Travel, and the higher class of Fiction, without disappointment or delay.

Lists of the principal New Works and New Editions at present in circulation, with a Catalogue of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, will be forwarded, postage free, on application. CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

TO BE SOLD, an EXCELLENT HOUSE (with the Goodwill and Introduction to a Ladies' Boarding-School), in the country. The Purchaser might enter at Midsummer. Half the purchase-money could remain on security of the Premises at 4 per cent. Address "H." (No. 617), 10, Wellington-street, Strand.

INTERPRETER.—WANTED, a SITUATION, by a well-experienced, middle-aged man, as INTERPRETER in the French and English languages, and also a superintendant in cooking and pastry. Apply by letter to "G. D. W." 22 and 23, New Crane, Shadwell, E.

INTERPRETERS for Visitors of All Nations and ASSISTANTS for EXHIBITORS WANTED.—Those of unquestionable respectability, and possessing the necessary qualifications, may apply personally or by letter addressed to the publisher of the Exhibition Advertiser, 2, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square.

MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY.—WANTED, an efficient and experienced person to prepare a CATALOGUE of the BOOKS in the Reference Department of the Manchester Free Library. The titles are estimated at about 50,000. Applications, with testimonials as to character and competency, and stating amount of remuneration required, to be addressed "To the Chairman of the Free Library Committee, Town Hall, Manchester," before the 1st of June.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S CABINET of CURIOUSITIES (newly Polished and Re-lined) will be OPENED at the Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross, on Monday Evening, May 12th, with New Characters, Music, Songs, and Dances. The Scenic Illustrations and effects entirely new, painted by and under the direction of Mr. William Calcott. First Morning Performance, May 17th.

THE PRESS.

ANY GENTLEMAN with some little capital at command, desirous of a SHARE in a first-class JOURNAL, may hear of the same by applying by letter only to W. WILSON, Esq., care of Messrs. Hammond, 27, Lombard-street.

LITERARY.—A Literary Property capable of being made within a few months to pay 500l. a-year, is FOR SALE for 1200l. Address, H. WALTER WHEELER, Esq., 8, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

LITERARY.—Reviews, Essays, Leaders, &c., can be supplied regularly by a practised writer, who has some leisure, and whose published writings have won the favour of all his critics. Address "J. H." (No. 618), Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

ENGAGEMENTS WANTED.—As EDITOR of a liberal weekly or bi-weekly paper in a Midland or Southern county, a gentleman of ability and long experience on a first-class paper.—Address "A. H."

A GENTLEMAN connected with a first-class journal is desirous of filling up some LEISURE time by CONTRIBUTING ARTICLES and REVIEWS to a daily or weekly paper. Literary employment more an object than remuneration.—Address "Littérateur."

APPOINTMENTS VACANT.—Wanted, a good SUB-EDITOR, who is also a Verbatim Reporter, for a well-established provincial journal.

PARTNERSHIPS.—C. MITCHELL and Co. are open to negotiate for the introduction of partners to old established journals. The various sums of 500l., 500l., &c. &c., are open for investment. Incoming partners are capable of undertaking editorial and reporting or commercial departments.

REPORTERS desiring ENGAGEMENTS should apply to C. MITCHELL and Co.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS requiring EDITORS, SUB-EDITORS, or REPORTERS, can on application be suitably introduced to competent parties. C. MITCHELL and Co., 12 and 13, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE ARTS.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, from 9 a.m. until dusk. Admission free. Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. THOS. ROBERTS, Sec.

BRIDGEWATER GALLERY.—The Public are informed that the BRIDGEWATER GALLERY will continue open every Wednesday and Saturday during the season, by permission of the Earl of Ellesmere. Tickets to view, to be had of Mr. SMITH, 137, New Bond-street.

ART UNION of ENGLAND.—Subscription, half a guinea.—SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE on the 31st of May. Distribution of prizes on the 26th of June, at Willis's Rooms. Subscribers receive a choice chromo-lithograph in addition to the chance of a prize. Prizeholders select from the public exhibitions. Prospectuses forwarded. Offices, 13, Regent-street, S.W.

LIVERPOOL ACADEMY.—The THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the LIVERPOOL ACADEMY will OPEN early in SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Works of Art intended for Exhibition will be received (subject to the regulations of the Academy's Circular), by Mr. Green, 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, until the 9th of August; and at the Academy's Rooms, Old Post-office-place, Church-street, Liverpool, until the 16th of August. 162, Islington-square, JAMES T. EGLINGTON, Liverpool, Secretary.

PERMANENT FINE ART EXHIBITION.—ALBERT GALLERY, 34, King-street, Covent-garden. Pictures received during May: will open 2nd June. No charge for Cataloguing and Exhibiting will be made on Pictures forwarded by the Artists, but a charge, to be regulated by the space occupied, will be made on consignments from other parties.

The Gallery will be re-arranged once a month, prior to which re-arrangement there will be a Public Sale of such Pictures as have not been disposed of privately. One-half of the space will be apportioned to the works of modern artists, and the other to examples of the older schools.

Messrs. BROWN and MACINDOE have every reason to believe that they will be warmly supported in their endeavours to establish a Permanent Exhibition and Open Mart for the Private and Public Sale of FINE ART Property; and it will be their constant aim to merit a continuance of that patronage. Further particulars may be learned on application at the Gallery.

ARTISTS' COLOURS.—Messrs. G. ROWNEY and Co. have the pleasure to announce the completion of their NEW SYSTEM of GRINDING COLOURS by MACHINERY, which enables them to supply Artists' Colours in OIL, Water, or Powder, perfectly fine, at the same prices as hitherto charged for colours less finely ground. Messrs. G. R. and Co. feel assured the Oil Colours ground by their improved process will be found to be finer, brighter, less oily, and to dry quicker than any others at present manufactured, and that their Water-Colours, prepared by the same process, will prove to be finer, brighter, and to float more evenly without granulation than any other colours at present manufactured.

GEORGE ROWNEY and Co., Manufacturing Artists' Colourmen. Retail Department, 51 and 52, Rathbone-place; Wholesale and Export Department, 10 and 11, Percy-street, London.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from 9 till 7. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. Season Tickets, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

THE GALLERY, 14, Berners-street, Oxford-street.—NOTICE to ARTISTS.—All PICTURES, either in Oil or Water Colours, intended for Exhibition, must be sent in on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of the PRESENT MONTH, after which dates no Picture can be received. FREDERICK BUCKSTONE, Secretary.

MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Exeter Hall; Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—The next SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT, "ELIJAH," on Friday, 16th May. Tickets, 2s., 5s., and stalls 10s. 6d. each, should be applied for immediately.

MISS MESSENT begs to announce that her ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at Hanover-square Rooms, on Friday Evening, May 30th. Reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; non-reserved, 7s. 6d. Tickets to be had of Miss MESSENT, 13, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, and at Hanover-square Rooms.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT, on the scale of former years, on Monday, June 30th. Sofa and balcony one guinea; reserved seats, 10s. 6d., to be obtained at the Music-sellers and Librarians; and of Mr. BENEDICT, 2, Manchester-square. Full particulars will be duly announced.

MR. LINDSAY SLOPER'S TWO PERFORMANCES of PIANOFORTE MUSIC (interspersed with Vocal Music), at St. James's Hall, on Thursday Afternoon, May 22, and June 5, commencing at three o'clock. Subscription, for reserved sofa stalls, 15s.; admission to single performance, half-a-guinea. Tickets at all the principal Music warehouses.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, St. James's Hall.—The next CONCERT will be on Monday Evening, May 19. Pianoforte, Herr Pauer; violin, Herr Joachim; violoncello, Signor Piatti. Vocalists: Miss Louisa Vinning and Mr. Santley. Conductor: Mr. Benedict. Sofa stalls, 5s.; balcony, 3s.; admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; and at AUSTIN'S, 28, Piccadilly.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FIFTH CONCERT, Monday, May 19. Instrumental pieces: Sinfonia in E flat, Mozart; concerto violoncello, Herr Davidoff, of the Conservatoire, Leipzig (his first appearance in England); overture, Isles of Fingal, Mendelssohn; sinfonia pastorale, Beethoven; fantasia, oboe, Mr. Lavigne; overture, Anacreon, Cherubini.

MRS. ANDERSON, pianiste to Her Majesty, and Instructress to Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, has the honour to inform her patrons and friends that her FAREWELL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at Her Majesty's Theatre, on Friday, May 30, commencing at half-past one o'clock precisely, on which occasion, by an arrangement effected with the Director (in addition to several eminent performers) she is enabled to engage the principal artists, and also the magnificent band and chorus (conducted by Signor Arditi) of that unrivalled establishment. Full particulars will be speedily announced.

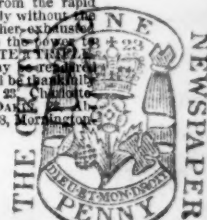
MADAME LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT.—Exeter Hall.—1. Wednesday Evening next, May 14th, HANDEL'S MESSIAH, the proceeds of which will be presented by Mr. and Mme. Goldschmidt in aid of the Hind-street Institution and other Establishments for the Relief of Needlewomen in London. 2. Wednesday Evening, May 28th, the "Creacion," by Haydn, in behalf of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton. 3. Wednesday Evening, June 4th, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," in support of the Royal Society of Musicians, and the Royal Society of Female Musicians. The principal vocal parts in these performances will be sustained by Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. The band and chorus will comprise upwards of 500 performers. Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt.

Reserved and numbered seats, one guinea; unreserved seats, half-a-guinea. Applications to be made at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

CURIOUS CHEAP BOOKS.—Charles I. and Commonwealth Tracts, Drama, Droleries, Bibliography, Old Poetry, Autograph Letters, MSS., &c. See CATALOGUE for MAY, free for one stamp. Books bought in any quantity. C. J. SKEET, 10, King William-street, Charing-cross, W.C.

A USEFUL COMPANION.—A young lady, accustomed to superintend domestic arrangements, is desirous of a SITUATION in the above capacity. Address "A. Z." 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A LADY, who for the last ten years has been afflicted with that terrible disease, cancer, was by the sudden death of her husband, five years ago, left penniless. Notwithstanding her painful sufferings, she has, until lately, held a situation as resident companion to a blind lady, but was obliged to relinquish her appointment from the rapid strides her complaint made, and is now totally without means of procuring those necessities which her extended state requires. Benevolent persons who have the power to do good, are earnestly solicited to CONTRIBUTE towards so that the latter days of this afflicted lady may be rendered more comfortable. The smallest donations will be gratefully received by Mrs. VALENTINE BARTHOLOMEW, 25, Chancery-lane, City; and Mr. ALDERMAN DAVIS, 22, Alderbury-street, Portland-place, W.; Mr. ALDERMAN DAVIS, 22, Alderbury-street, Portland-place, W.; and GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, 43, Mortimer-street, Hampstead-road, N.W.



COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, &c.

ESHER, SURREY.—The **SONS** of GENTLEMEN EDUCATED for ETON, HARROW, and the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, the ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE, and INDIA, by the Rev. CHARLES CLARKE, &c. &c.; from eight years old and upwards. Terms according to age and requirements.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

AUCHAMORE HOUSE, WEST BAY, DUNOON. MRS. and the MISSES THOMSON will OPEN their Establishment at Dunoon, on MAY 1st. Resident English and Foreign Governesses.

References—Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., London; Rev. H. Calderwood, Sir James Campbell, W. Campbell, Esq., of Tullichewan, Rev. Dr. Eadie, Rev. A. McLeod, Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod, and Rev. Dr. Taylor, Glasgow; D. McNeill, Esq., Inverary; Professor Crawford, D.D., and Dr. Andrew Thomson, Edinburgh; Rev. Principal Tulloch, D.D., St. Andrews; Rev. H. L. Niven, W. Roberts, Esq., and Rev. R. Waterston, Forfar.

Prospectuses, &c., forwarded on application to the Misses Thomson, Ladies' Seminary, Forfar.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER, for a boy's National School, in the country. Stipend £50 yearly, with a good house and garden. There is an assistant teacher and three pupil teachers. Address, including two stamps, Box 5766, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER, to take a class in a country school, required at the beginning of the ensuing term. Address, including two stamps, Box 5768, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER for CLASSICS and MATHEMATICS, in a school near London. He must be a graduate, and thoroughly competent. Stipend 100l. per annum, with board and lodging. Address, including two stamps, Box 5770, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

SCHOOL TEACHER required immediately, for a class of little boys. Address, including two stamps, Box 5772, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

TWO MASTERS, one for classics, mathematics, and French, the other for English, writing, arithmetic, thorough mathematics, and drawing. Salary to be arranged. Address, including two stamps, Box 5774, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

THIRD MASTER in Bancroft's Hospital, to teach singing and play harmonium, in addition to the instruction of the lowest division of the school, and the charge of the boys after studies. Remuneration 50l. per annum, with board, lodging, and washing. Address, including two stamps, Box 5776, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

VICE-PRINCIPAL required for a college in the country. Preference given to a clergyman, a graduate in mathematical honours. A JUNIOR MASTER also required, for writing and elementary English. Address, including two stamps, Box 5778, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER, a clergyman, for August next, to teach Latin verse, composition, and classics, to boys under 14 years. Address, including two stamps, Box 5780, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ASSISTANT MASTER, to take the entire responsibility of teaching junior division and assist alternately, with other masters, in the superintendence of pupils out of school. Salary 40l., board and residence. Address, including two stamps, Box 5782, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR MASTER, to assist in teaching and taking charge of boarders out of school. A youth of 16 or 17 desired, educated as a Churchman, to undertake the thorough English routine, &c. Board and lodging with nominal salary, and time for self-improvement. Address, including two stamps, Box 5784, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a classical school (required a gentleman in appearance and manners), to take the juniors in Latin, Euclid, and algebra if possible. As an equivalent for services rendered, preparation for the university by a clergyman of experience. Address, including two stamps, Box 5786, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR ASSISTANT for a private school in the country, required immediately, state terms, &c. Address, including two stamps, Box 5788, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

MASTER and MISTRESS (in June next), a man and wife or brother and sister, (certificated preferred) for national school in the country. Salary 70l. per annum, with furnished house, coal, &c. Address, including two stamps, Box 5790, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

GOVERNESS for a tradesman's family, mostly boys. She must understand English, good arithmetic, fluent French, music, and plain needlework. Nothing mental required, but constant care of her pupils. State salary required. Address, including two stamps, Box 5792, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

RESIDENT FRENCH GOVERNESS in a high class school, where the pupils are considerably advanced. Pure accent, and a firm, ladylike manner essential. Address, including two stamps, Box 5794, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

JUNIOR LADY TEACHER (immediately), in an establishment for young ladies, who, in return for services, would receive board and instruction from masters in drawing and French. Address, including two stamps, Box 5796, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS (not under 25 years, who understands the management and instruction of young children, and is of sound Church principles. Salary 18l. per annum. Address, including two stamps, Box 5798, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, in a clergyman's family going abroad to a healthy locality. She must thoroughly understand education, and be able to understand music and French, and willing to make herself useful. All particulars to be fully stated. Address, including two stamps, Box 5800, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED.

Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS CLASSICAL TUTOR in a school, or PRIVATE PRECEPTOR to a gentleman intending to enter the university, by a graduate of Oxford, 25 years of age. Terms not less than 80l. per annum. London or neighbourhood preferred. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,059, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS NON-RESIDENT TUTOR (the neighbourhood of Hampstead or Highgate preferred), by a gentleman, aged 33, for classics, including the higher authors, mathematics, Euclid, algebra, &c. French and German (acquired in foreign families), drawing, &c. Terms from 100l. to 150l. per annum. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,061, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT or VISITING TUTOR in a school or private family, in town or country, or to prepare for public schools, universities, &c. Classics, mathematics, modern French, geography, and English Literature. Ten years' experience in private tuition. Terms 50l. to 140l., according to the arrangements. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,063, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT or NON-RESIDENT ASSISTANT in a private school, to teach arithmetic, English grammar, Euclid, mensuration, geography, history, and music, by a young man who holds a certificate and is a firm disciplinarian. Salary 35l., resident and laundry expenses. No choice of locality. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,065, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS TUTOR in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, in the vicinity of London or near the coast, by a gentleman, age 30, competent to teach German, music, drawing, French and Italian. Experience, eleven years in three families. Salary 80 to 100 guineas. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,067, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS VISITING TUTOR for French and German, either daily or private, for three or four times weekly. Lessons of two or three hours' duration. Terms from 40l. to 50l. per annum. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,069, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER in a commercial school, by a young man, aged 22 years, to afford a first-class English education. Disengaged at Midsummer. He possesses a certificate, and has excellent testimonials. Salary 60l., with board and lodging. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,071, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or ASSISTANT in a school, by a lady, 21 years of age, experienced in teaching English, music, and singing. West of England for choice. Salary 30 guineas. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,073, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS, by a lady, aged 20, to teach English, music, and singing (with drawing if required). No choice of locality. Salary 18l. to 20l., and laundry expenses. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,075, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION to a lady of rank. The West-end of town preferred, by a young lady, aged 28, well connected, ladylike, amiable and cheerful. Instruction in English, French, the rudiments of German and fancy-work. Salary 25l. per annum. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,077, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS in a family or school (neighbourhood of London) to pupils under ten years, for thorough English, music, singing, and the elements of French if required. 815 years experience. Age 23. Salary 25 to 30 guineas. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,079, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GOVERNESS and HOUSEKEEPER in the family of a widower (neighbourhood of London desired) by a widow, aged 44, possessing a complete knowledge of French and music, and experienced in domestic management. Terms 50l. per annum. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,081, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS (if the former, Hammersmith, Notting-hill, or Kensington), for superior English, French, music, and the rudiments of Latin and drawing, by a young lady seeking a first engagement. Children under 12 years preferred. Remuneration not particular. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,083, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family of distinction, (Hyde Park preferred) by a lady 30 years of age, who instructs in English, French, Italian, German, Latin grammar, drawing and painting. A good teacher of music, though not a brilliant performer. Salary 80l. to 100 guineas yearly. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,085, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS FRENCH GOVERNESS in a private family or school (the former preferred), by a Protestant lady, 27 years of age, who teaches also German, writing, arithmetic, and needlework. Four years' experience. Locality immaterial. Salary 40l. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,087, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS GERMAN GOVERNESS in a school or family, by a lady, aged 25 years. She also teaches French to young children. Terms according to the arrangements. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,089, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, by a native of Hanover, who teaches French and music, with her own language, and writes English perfectly. Five years in one family. Age 30 years. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,091, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family, for sound English, good music, and French, by a lady, aged 33. No objection to travel. Salary 20l. to 30l., with laundress. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,093, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family, where the children are between the ages of 6 and 14. Attainments, English, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing and Latin. Accustomed to tuition for several years. Age 28. Terms 45l. to 50l. South of England for preference. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,095, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, a lady, aged 34; fourteen years' experience. Instruction in English, French, music, singing, and the rudiments of Italian. A family who attend an Independent or Congregational church preferred. Salary required 40 guineas. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,097, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, where the children do not exceed the age of 12, by a lady, aged 24 years, who teaches English, music, French, and the rudiments of Latin, Italian, and drawing. England preferred, but no objection to Ireland, Scotland, and the continent. Salary 50l. Address, including two stamps, Box 11,099, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

TIME, INSTEAD OF LESSENING THE DIFFICULTIES at the Great International Exhibition, seems rather to complicate them. If possible, the Great Shed (or as the *Saturday Review* has very happily baptised it, the Palace of Puffs) is in a greater state of confusion than it was last week; for, not only has a great deal of original work to be finished, but there is now in agitation a strong movement to disturb what has been done. We hear, indeed, that the Commissioners, plunged into utter despair by the chaos which surrounded them, have determined to cut Mr. SANDFORD in half; in other words, that the gentleman who has heretofore been Secretary and General Manager is henceforth to be only Secretary, and that the post of General Manager is to be filled by—the Coming Man, who is to put everything into order. And who is the Coming Man to be? Who other than Mr. COLE? Yes, that is the last rumour, and we give it for what it is worth. At one time we hoped that Mr. BOWLEY would have been called upon to fill the gap; but we cheerfully admit that to cleanse the Augean stable which the Commissioners have built, Mr. COLE is the proper HERCULES. It is simple justice to him; no more.

The first act of the new managements (still as we hear) is to be a clean sweep of the nave. Mr. CREMER's toys, Mr. PETER's dray, the wax candles and soap, and—woe are we! the mixed pickles are to go the way of Messrs. FORSTER's organ. Of course, if this be so, there will be wailing in the toy and pickle shops; but why should it not be so? The organ was a useful erection, and not entirely unornamental. To be sure, if the building had been designed with the slightest fitness for its purpose, a place would have been provided for an organ of sufficient capacity to crown and dominate over all the great musical celebrations which may take place there; but in the absence of such architectural accommodation the nave was, perhaps, as good a place as any other to put an organ in, and certainly it had a better right to be there than nine-tenths of the objects which now encumber that great central artery. As for the complaints of the Exhibitors, if precedent is worth anything, it is not likely that the Commissioners will pay attention to anything they may say. The consistent policy of these gentlemen has evidently been to give as much offence to the Exhibitors as possible; and although the foreign Exhibitors, by presenting themselves in a body and demanding admission, did carry their point in that matter, the concession was wrung from the Commissioners and not freely offered, and tended rather to embitter the existing feeling than to ameliorate it.

As if with the design to render it absolutely impossible that an International Exhibition should ever take place again in this country, the Commissioners have contrived to give mortal offence to the representatives of the foreign press. The gentleman who represents the most influential paper in Germany, the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, was refused a ticket, and writes very openly of his griefs. When we remember the kindness, the universal courtesy, the zealous aid, which the representatives of the English press have always received abroad, whenever their duties called them there—in Germany, with the QUEEN; in Paris, upon many occasions; even in despotic Russia, at the Moscow Coronation, we do not wonder at the warm indignation with which this treatment of their foreign brethren has been almost universally received by the members of the English press.

As for the Exhibition itself and the magnificent collection of objects which it includes, we purpose attempting to give some appreciation of the whole when it is complete. To attempt such a task, while large portions of the collection are still closed to the public eye, would be absurd—would even be dishonest.

On Monday last, and during the week, except Thursday, the British Museum was thrown open to visitors as late as eight o'clock in the evening, in accordance with the arrangements announced by us a short time ago, as having been made by the Trustees, so as to give every facility to foreigners and others, for viewing our great National Institution during the continuance of the International Exhibition. The visitors who availed themselves of this opportunity during the first three days of the week appeared to be much pleased with what they saw, especially the new reading-room and the iron glass-roofed galleries adjoining, as well as the North Library, which are shown only after five o'clock. It is expected that many thousands of visitors will flock to see these when the arrangements become more widely known and the shilling admissions come into operation at Brompton. To increase the attraction, several fresh objects of interest have been added to the collection of rare printed books and manuscripts, and there is an entirely fresh collection of prints and drawings by the first masters, both English and foreign, exhibited on the screens in the King's Library.

During the week, also, the annual return of the income and estimated expenditure of the Museum for the current year has been published, including an account of the number of persons admitted to view it, for each of the years from 1856 to 1861 inclusive; a statement of the progress made in the arrangement and cataloguing of the collections, and an account of the principal objects added to them during the year 1861. From this it appears that the estimated expenditure for the current year amounts to 99,012, showing a slight

saving upon last year's estimate, which was set down at 100,414. This includes the entire expense of the Museum for salaries, purchases, buildings, furniture, and fittings, as well as 1200*l.* additional "expenses for extra facilities to the public to see the Reading-room and Library, in the summer of 1862." The number of visitors admitted to the general collections in 1861, exceeds that in 1860, in the ratio of 641,886 to 536,939; and of visitors to the Reading-room, for the purpose of study or research, in the ratio of 130,410 to 127,763. Of these, "each reader has consulted, on an average, 9½ volumes per diem." Speaking of the additions to the Library during the year, Mr. JONES reports that "the total number of articles received (including broadsides, playbills, caricatures, with engravings, drawings, letters, &c., added to illustrated works and other miscellaneous pieces, not enumerated) is 89,325, of which 813 were received under the International Copyright treaties. Of the articles received, 34,589 are complete works, of which 23,097 were purchased, 1663 presented, and 9829 acquired by copyright." In the Department of Manuscripts several highly valuable and interesting additions have been made, as, for instance, PRUDENTIUS, "De pugna virtutum et virtutum," written in England at the beginning of the eleventh century, with illustrations in outline, drawn by an Anglo-Saxon artist, from the Tenison Library; "A very early copy of the Carmina of Venantius Fortunatus, on vellum, probably of the ninth century," also from the Tenison Library; the "Historia Anglorum" of HENRY of HUNTINGDON, of the 14th century, on vellum, from the Savile Collection; "Some vellum fragments of the History of Orosius, of the seventh century, written in uncial letters;" "A small quarto volume, containing the Poems of James I., corrected by himself, and given to Prince Charles, who has added two others, a list of contents and headings throughout;" "Above a hundred and twenty original letters and poems of William Cowper, from 1770 to 1793, among which are the autograph copies of Johnny Gilpin, Alexander Selkirk, Loss of the *Royal George*, and other popular pieces." In the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, the grand acquisition is that of the Cyrenian Marbles, excavated under a firm obtained by her Majesty's Government, at the expense of the trustees, by Lieutenants SMITH and PORCHER, and now placed in the glass under the Colonnade." This collection consists of sixty-eight statues and torsos (of which eight are above life-size), eight busts, forty-eight heads, two reliefs, and eight inscriptions." The most remarkable of these objects, according to Mr. NEWTON, are the following: 1. "A colossal statue of Apollo Citharæus playing on the lyre, very similar to one in the Museo Capitolino at Rome; remarkable for beauty of design and skilful modelling." 2. "A colossal bust of Antoninus Pius, in the finest condition, and admirably sculptured." 3. "A bronze head, life size, found under the pavement of the Temple of Apollo, in the finest condition . . . and probably of the Macedonian period." 4. "A statue of the youthful Bacchus . . . probably of the Roman period, in very fine preservation." 5. "A colossal female figure, wearing a diadem and veil; perhaps one of the Queens of the Egyptian dynasty of the Ptolemies." There are ten other objects specially mentioned as of great value in this collection, but we have not space to enumerate them. And here, indeed, we must conclude, without drawing upon the return for an account of the acquisitions made in the several other departments; merely mentioning that in Dr. GRAY's report, to which we turned with some interest, we find, among the additions that "may be specially mentioned," and heading the list, "A series of skins of the African Anthropoid Apes and their skeletons, and of several other mammalia and birds, from the collection of M. PAUL BELLONI DU CHAILLE."

If some of the old purists, who believed in the English language as a tongue capable of being spoken with elegance and purity, could only read our modern newspapers, and listen to the oratorical exertions of our public men, they would certainly tear their wigs in despair. The banquet of the Royal Academy is an occasion at which, surely, it is not unreasonable to expect that decent English should be spoken; but, unless the reporters have been sadly maligning the illustrious and noble individuals who spoke after dinner, not only was Oratory very poorly represented in the Temple of the Arts, but her humble mechanical handmaid, Grammar, was sadly neglected. It appears that H.R.H. the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF could not help thinking "that our portion of the exhibition will hold its own with any other country;" and that he complimented the PRINCE OF PRUSSIA upon the utterance of sentiments which would be "most cordially received and echoed by this entire great country with which he is proud to be associated." To him followed the DUKE OF SOMERSET (speaking on behalf of the Admiralty) who propounded the following knotty problem in a yet more knotty style: "How you are ever to produce pleasing pictures of vessels with no masts and no sails, low hulls, creeping along, mere black objects in the water, I know not; but I have no doubt the skill of the Royal Academy will get over that difficulty. I must say I look forward with no little interest and pleasure to seeing these pictures immortalised in future Exhibitions." Who shall say after this that Mr. SOTHERN's "Lord Dundreary" is a caricature and not a portrait? We pass over a number of speakers, whose utterances are not less adorned with similar gems of eloquence, and come at once to the popular orator of the night—the popular orator of every night—to him whom it is the fashion to call the ever-young PREMIER. In his speech the word "party"—in the sense of an individual—was formally consecrated raised from the low companionship of attorney's copying clerks and

tavern waiters, and made classical for ever. The whole composition is a curiosity in itself; but the consecration of the word "party" shines resplendent. It was in pronouncing an eulogium upon the memory of the PRINCE CONSORT that his Lordship observed that "that eye which was accustomed with discriminating power to perceive merit where other parties would not have found it, to follow out the workings of genius in all their details—that eye is now closed." One sentence of the PREMIER's speech locks up the meaning so cunningly that we must refer it to Mr. HOBBS or Mr. CHUBB to be picked. Will any of our readers try? "I said," observed the PREMIER, "that Her Majesty's Government must necessarily entertain the strongest desire to encourage and promote the fine arts; but I am aware that there is one charge to which we are liable, though I think there is a defence to be made against it. We may be said, in one respect, to be the enemies of the fine arts, for it is well known that there are no subjects more inspiring, none that can give greater scope to the development of creative genius, than the events of war. We have seen examples; I need only remind you of that magnificent work of Mr. MacIach which is now adorning the walls of that building in which the great issues of peace and war are perpetually debated. We are, therefore, so far, I admit, apparently the enemies of the fine arts, because it is the study, the object, and the desire of Her Majesty's Government to avoid war and to maintain peace, so far depriving the arts of some of the best opportunities of illustration. But we trust that past history will yet afford sufficient unexhausted subjects for the creative genius of all living artists." There now! Let the Civil Service Commissioners make a paper of that at the next competitive examination, and let the clever fellow who unravels the mystery be appointed—what shall he be appointed to?—we have it! Let him be appointed to succeed Mr. COLE, C.B., whenever the nation has the misfortune to lose the services of that most distinguished "party."

We have received several letters from correspondents relative to our remarks in the CRITIC of April 26 about the proctorial examinations of the College of Preceptors. One of these letters we print below. We may also remark that Mr. RONSON, the secretary of the College, was altogether mistaken in thinking that we spoke of the proctorial method as being novel. The novelty we spoke of was this, viz., that schoolmasters were allowed to appoint their own proctors, subject, of course, to the decision of the Dean of the College, who might, or might not, know anything about the names of the gentlemen thus proposed to him. If we are to understand Mr. RONSON as saying that there is nothing novel in allowing a schoolmaster to nominate his proctor, then we own our mistake, expressing at the same time our surprise that the College of Preceptors has so long survived the indulgence of such a pernicious custom. We may add again that our remarks are by no means prompted through any feeling of ill-will towards the College of Preceptors, but rather because we believe that that body has done much good, and may do much more, if its examinations be (as they have hitherto been) kept free from the slightest taint of partiality.

SIR,—I was somewhat glad at seeing your remarks in the CRITIC on the system of examinations conducted by the College of Preceptors, since they could be substantiated by facts and figures. I have no wish to say anything derogatory of that body. The aim they have in view is well intentioned, and, I doubt not, they all are striving to raise the status of education; but, like many another good thing, the system is liable to be abused, and whatever Mr. RONSON may say to the contrary, and however he may plead specially in its defence, it is abused, and there is more truth in your insinuations in regard to the influence

which schoolmasters have over the benefited clergy than the simple man may be aware of. In the parish in which I am at present residing we have what is called a perpetual curate, whose salary is miserably small. In the same parish there is a large boarding establishment, in connection with the College of Preceptors. The principal of this establishment, being a rising man, and possessed of considerable means, does influence to a considerable extent his poor spiritual adviser.

It happened not many years ago that this school was to be examined. The papers were sent down from London, duly sealed, to the clergyman. He, clad in a little brief authority, and mightily impressed with the honour and responsibility of his charge, proceeded forthwith to the discharge of his onerous and important duties, and, true to his instructions, he cleared the room of principal and teachers. No one presented themselves to his view but the expectant candidates for honours, and those who were determined to the best of their abilities to enroll their names, if not in the temple of fame, at least in the space allotted in the books of the College of Preceptors.

The papers were distributed, amidst profound silence, to the several students, and the signal being given to commence, they appeared to set vigorously to the work before them, while the clergyman, having nothing better to think of, began to read the newspaper. The time allowed for replying having ceased and determined, the various replies were then properly classified, put up in bundles, were sealed, and duly committed to the care of the postman. After the expiry of a few days, the report reached in all safety its proper destination. It was a flaming report: the respective answers seemed quite to have taken the examiners by surprise; they were so full, so exact, and though strikingly similar yet somewhat varied, they gave evidence of a thorough training received by the respective authors of the answers.

The question naturally suggested is, was all fair and square? The fact that I write at all is apt to cause a sort of suspicion that all was not fair. All the teachers were out of the room; no one was in it but the clergyman and his friends to be operated upon. The clergyman was there to prevent any assistance being obtained; but the clergyman was perusing the newspaper, and in one of the partitions there was a convenient little hole, and behind the hole a convenient hand to take the more difficult questions, and hand back their solutions, and a more convenient head on the shoulders of one in the adjoining room to solve them.

Such is a solution of the secret of the grand report, and the whole affair from beginning to end is confirmatory of the old adage, that in many cases "ignorance is bliss."—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
SENEX.

We have examined the current number of the *Spiritual Magazine* with some interest, excited less by the prospect of getting the latest intelligence from the world of spirits, as by curiosity to see what explanation would be offered as to the strange mis-statement respecting ourselves and a gentleman known to be connected with this Journal. The *Spiritual Magazine*, however, passes the matter *sub silentio*. This is hardly fair and certainly not candid. Here is a matter, not spiritual at all, and therefore quite within the inquiry of any one; requiring no circle, harmonious or otherwise, for its proper elucidation and development. It was stated that an application had been made to a certain magistrate for a warrant, and that the magistrate refused upon grounds minutely described. The reply was, that the application and refusal were alike imaginary; that no such occurrence had taken place. Surely the person who put forward that statement owes some explanation to himself; for us, we are not very careful in the matter. These pages of the *Spiritual Magazine* are constantly filled with marvellous accounts of spirit hands, and spirit pinches, and spirit writings, and spirit drawings, and even spirit sleeves. What are we to think? Are they as real as the application for the warrant at Bow-street?

In referring to this, we may add, incidentally, that we have heard that Mr. FOSTER has returned to America. Our information adds, that the report that the interference of the law was to be invoked had something to do with hastening that event. If so, we think that society owes a debt of gratitude to the *Spiritual Magazine*.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

MR. CARLYLE'S THIRD VOLUME.

History of Friedrich II. of Prussia, called Frederick the Great. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Vol. III. London: Chapman and Hall. pp. 770.

IT WERE A PURE WASTE OF TIME to offer any preliminary criticism upon the peculiarities either of Mr. Carlyle or his views of life. His place and value have been too thoroughly ascertained, and are too well understood, to need anything like inquiry now. He is one of the greatest, and, at the same time, one of the wrongest thinkers we ever had. He demolishes, but never constructs. As a writer he is very great, but he is also a very great mannerist. He is picturesque, but also grotesque, angular, and, although not very profound, no man can be said to have studied the intellectual condition of his age who has not become acquainted with the writings of Carlyle. Yet he never can be, and never ought to be, popular. Of this he showed a clear understanding when he refused to allow a cheap edition of his works to be published. And it is by no means a reproach to the popular understanding that this should be so, in the same sense as it is a reproach that Tupper's writings should be sold by hundreds of thousands. It would be a positive misfortune that the writings of a man should be popular who has set the seal of philosophic approbation upon the slavery of the negro, and who has declared that the only proper way of treating "the Devil's black regiment" (as he

is pleased to term those who have fallen under the ban of the criminal law) would be to shoot them right off hand.

This third volume of the "Life of Friedrich" traces the rise and increase of that sovereign's power. It extends over four years, from the 31st of May, 1740 (the day on which Frederick I. died) to August, 1744, when Frederick, on the death of Karl Edward, of East Prussia, annexed that province to the Prussian crown. The events immediately succeeding the death of Frederick I. begin the volume. The accession of the young monarch was regarded with intense interest both at home and abroad.

A King's Accession is always a hopeful phenomenon to the public; more especially a young King's, who has been talked of for his talents and aspirations,—for his sufferings, were it nothing more,—and whose *Anti-Macchiavel* is understood to be in the press. Vaguely everywhere there has a notion gone abroad that this young king will prove considerable. Here at last has a Lover of Philosophy got upon the throne, and great philanthropies and magnanimities are to be expected, think rash editors and idle mankind. Rash editors in England and elsewhere, we observe, are ready to believe that Friedrich has not only disbanded the Potsdam Giants; but means to "reduce the Prussian army one half" or so, for ease (temporary ease, which we hope will be lasting) of parties concerned; and to go much upon emancipation, political rose-water, and friendship to humanity, as we now call it.

At his first meeting of Council, they say, he put this question, "Could not the Prussian Army be reduced to 45,000?" The excellent young man. To which the Council had answered, "Hardly, your Majesty! The Jülich-and-Berg affair is so ominous hitherto!" These may be secrets, and dubious to

people out of doors, thinks a wise editor; but one thing patent to the day was this, surely symbolical enough: On one of his Majesty's first drives to Potsdam or from it, a thousand children—in round numbers a thousand of them, all with the red string round their necks, and liable to be taken for soldiers, if needed in the regiment of their Canton,—“a thousand children” met this young King at a turn of his road; and with shrill unison of wail, sang out: “Oh, deliver us from slavery!”—from the red threads, your Majesty! Why should poor we be liable to suffer hardship for our Country or otherwise, your Majesty! Can no one else be got to do it? sang out the thousand children. And his Majesty assented on the spot, thinks the rash editor. “Goose, Madam?” exclaimed a philanthropist projector once, whose scheme of sweeping chimneys by pulling a live goose down through them was objected to: “Goose, Madam? You can take two ducks, then, if you are so sorry for the goose!”—Rash Editors think there is to be a reign of Astræa Redux in Prussia, by means of this young King; and forget to ask themselves, as the young King must by no means do, How far Astræa may be possible, for Prussia and him?

The young King was, indeed, much surrounded by persons who speculated upon what had been known of his intellectual and liberal tendencies. “Adventurers from all quarters, especially of the literary type, in hopes of being employed, much hovered round Friedrich through his whole reign. But they met a rather strict judge on arriving; it cannot be said they found it such a Goshen as they expected.” Of Frederick and his bearing in this new position Mr. Carlyle selects “out of those historical dust-heaps a few of the symptomatic phenomena or physiognomic features.” The young king was “handsome to begin with; decidedly well looking, all say, and of graceful presence, though hardly five feet seven, and perhaps stouter of limb than the strict Belvidere standard. Has a fine expressive face; nothing of austerity in it; not a proud face, or not too proud, yet rapidly flashing on you all manner of high meanings.” The first acts of the young prince's reign were acts of charity. Spinning employment was found for a thousand old women in Berlin, and (says Mr. Carlyle, in his characteristic way) “the sound of hungry pots set boiling on judicious principles; the hum of those old women's spindles in the warm rooms—gods and men are well pleased to hear such sounds.” He abolished legal torture; he collected about him philosophers and a real Academy of Sciences; proclaimed toleration of religions and a free press; but he was far from reducing his army, “as the Foreign Editor imagines;” on the contrary, he increased it. Mr. Carlyle dwells delightedly upon the fact that Frederick, on his accession, did not favour in any special manner, those whom he had known when he was the poor oppressed Crown Prince, some of whom had met with misfortune through him. We do not know that there is much that is commendable in that, and Mr. Carlyle seems entirely to beg the question when he takes it for granted that this abstinence from favouritism proceeded from purity of motive and not from coldness of heart. It is certain, however, that he exhibited great anxiety to attract to his service, from other nations, the men who were most likely to serve his purposes. His conduct to his mother shows that Frederick was a man gifted with fine feelings. When she addressed him as “Your Majesty,” he replied, “Call me Son; that is the title of all others most agreeable to me!” It is noted of him that, “to his mother he failed no day, when in Berlin, however busy, to make his visit; and he never spoke to her except hat in hand.”

One of the earliest events in Frederick's reign was that incognito excursion to the Cleve countries, during which the first interview took place between the King and the French philosopher Aronét, otherwise called Voltaire. A long and intimate correspondence had been carried on for some time between these personages—each a king in his way. Frederick was captivated with the genius of Voltaire, and did not hesitate to manifest the sentiment with a warmth and freedom which could not have been otherwise than gratifying to a man who was such a gourmet in flattery as Voltaire. Twenty years afterwards, when the friendship between the King and the philosopher had grown somewhat stale, and when they had made the mutual discovery that both heroes and philosophers have the weaknesses of humanity, Voltaire penned an account of this interview, which Mr. Carlyle stigmatises as “corrosive.” Mr. Carlyle takes great pains to correct the ill-natured mistakes in this ill-natured account. It appears that the King would not come to Brussels, where Voltaire was staying, and expecting to receive his royal friend and correspondent under the gaze of the admiring world; but insisted upon the interview taking place at a little house near Cleve, called the Schloss of Moyland. Voltaire found the King ill of fever. His account is: “I was led into his Majesty's apartment. Nothing but four bare walls there. By the light of a candle I perceived, in a closet, a little truckle bed, two feet and a half broad, on which lay a little man muffled up in a dressing-gown of coarse blue duffel; this was the King, sweating and shivering under a wretched blanket there, in a violent fit of fever. I made my reverence; and began the acquaintance by feeling his pulse, as if I had been his chief physician. The fit over, he dressed himself and took his place at table. Algarotti, Keyserling, Maupertius, and the King's Envoy to the States-General. We were of this supper, and discussed, naturally in a profound manner, the immortality of the soul, liberty, fate, the ‘Androgynes’ of Plato, and other small matters of that nature.” Upon this account Mr. Carlyle makes very stringent comment. The interview lasted from Sunday until the following Wednesday:

Three “Suppers,” all huddled into one by him here;—and he says nothing more of it; launching off now into new errors about *Herstal*, the *Anti-Machiavel*, and so forth: new and uglier errors, with much more of mendacity and serious malice in them, than in this harmless half-dozen now put on the score against him.

Of this Supper-Party, I know by face four of the guests: Maupertius, Voltaire, Algarotti, Keyserling;—Räsfeld, Rambonet can sit as simulacra or mute accompaniment. Voltaire arrived on Sunday evening; stayed till Wednesday. Wednesday morning, 14th of the month, the Party broke up: Voltaire rolling off to left hand, towards Brussels, or the Hague; King to right, on inspection business, and circuitously homewards. Three Suppers there had been, two busy Days intervening; discussions about Fate and the Androgynoi of Plato by no means the one thing done by Voltaire and the rest, on this occasion. We shall find elsewhere, “he declaimed his *Mahomet*” (sublime new Tragedy, not yet come out), in the course of these three evenings, to the “speechless admiration” of his Royal Host, for one; and, in the day-time, that he even drew his pen about the *Herstal* Business, which is now getting to its crisis, and wrote one of the Manifestoes, still discoverable. And we need not doubt, in spite of his now sneering tone, that things ran high and grand here, in this paltry little Schloss of Moyland; and that those Three were actually Suppers of the Gods, for the time being.

In spite of Voltaire's “corrosive view,” he was forced to admit that he found much to admire in King Frederick. “I naturally felt myself attached to him (he says); for he had wit, graces; and, moreover he was a king, which always forms a potent seduction, so weak is human nature. Usually, it is we of the writing sort that flatter kings; but this king praised me from head to foot, while the Abbé Desfontaines and other scoundrels were busy defaming me in Paris at least once a week.” King Frederick, on his part, writing to his friend and favourite, Jordan (whom he had made Inspector of the Poor at Berlin) gives a most glowing account of Voltaire. He wrote: “He has the eloquence of Cicero, the mildness of Pliny, the wisdom of Agrippa; he combines, in short, what is to be collected of virtues and talents from the three greatest men of antiquity. His intellect is at work incessantly; every drop of ink is a trait of wit from his pen. He declaimed ‘Mahomet’ to us—an admirable tragedy which he has done. He transported us out of ourselves; I could only admire and hold my tongue.” It was while Voltaire paid this visit to King Frederick that the little difficulty between the King and the Prince-Bishop of Liege, which Mr. Carlyle calls “the affair of Herstal” was proceeding. It was a vexatious dispute about a paltry little town which belonged to Prussia, but over which the Bishop claimed jurisdiction. The remonstrances of Frederick had been as vain as those of his late father to bring the proud, petulant Bishop to reason; so the end was, that the King sent General Borek, with 2000 men, to occupy Liege territory at the charges of the Prince-Bishop until satisfaction was rendered. The whole dispute was a very paltry one: for the sum eventually paid by the Bishop for the value of Herstal, the costs of the military expedition, and an outstanding debt of the Bishop to the King of Prussia, did not amount altogether to more than 36,000*l.* Upon this affair, Voltaire busied himself during his visit to the Schloss of Moyland; employing his pen in writing a statement of the whole affair, for the purpose of informing the public mind of Europe upon the plain facts of the case, from the King of Prussia's point of view. From among all the heap of documents relating to this business, Mr. Carlyle believes that he has selected the very document which Voltaire wrote, although it was anonymous. “Dig well (says he) in the realms of Chaos, rectifying stupidities more or less enormous, the piece itself is still discoverable.” He does not give it us, but declares it to have “every internal evidence; distinguishes itself from the surrounding pieces, like a slab of compact polished stone in a floor rammed together out of ruinous old bricks, broken bottles, and mortar dust; agrees, too, if you examine by the microscope, with the external indications, which are sure, and at least clear, though infinitesimally small; and is, beyond doubt, Voltaire's, if it were now good for much.”

On his return from this expedition, by way of Hanover, Frederick passed not very far from his uncle, George the Second of England, without seeking an interview. This incident is recorded by Mr. Carlyle:

It is well known Friedrich did not love his little Uncle, then or thenceforth; still less his little Uncle him: “What is this Prussian, rising alongside of us, higher and higher, as if it would reach our own sublime level!” thinks the little Uncle to himself. At present there is no quarrel between them; on the contrary, as we have seen, there is a mutual capability of helping one another, which both recognise; but will an interview tend to forward that useful result? Friedrich, in the intervals of an ague, with Herstal just broken out, may be wisely decided, No. “Our sublime little Uncle, of the waxy complexion, with the proudly staring fish-eyes,—no wit in him, not much sense, and a great deal of pride,—stands dreadfully erect, ‘plumb and more,’ with the Garter-leg advanced, when one goes to see him; and his remarks are not of an entertaining nature. Leave him standing there: to him let Truchsess and Bielfeld suffice, in these hurries, in this ague that is still upon us.” Upon which the dull old Newspapers, Owls of Minerva that then were, endeavour to draw inferences. The noticeable fact is, Friedrich did, on this occasion, pass within a mile or two of his royal Uncle without seeing him; and had not, through life, another opportunity; never saw the sublime little man at all, nor was again so near him.

Events followed rapidly in the first year of Frederick's reign. The death of the Emperor Charles VI. happened that very year. Mr. Carlyle somewhat irreverently records that great event: “In two weeks after (he says) he ate too many mushrooms—and immense results followed.” Then came the invasion of Silesia.

The first Silesian war, which began in December of the year in which Frederick succeeded to the throne, was one of those events which followed, as a natural consequence, the death of the Emperor. In the heading to his Twelfth Book, Mr. Carlyle describes it as awakening a general European war. The day after hearing of the Emperor's death, Frederick (writing to his friend Voltaire) prophesied it in these words: “I believe there will, by June next, be more talk of canon, soldiers, trenches, than of actresses and dancers for the

ballet. This small Event changes the entire system of Europe. It is the little stone which Nebuchadnezzar saw, in his dream, loosening itself and rolling down on the Image made of Four Metals, which it shivers to ruin." Whether Frederick had any right to seize Silesia in the manner he did is a question which Mr. Carlyle passes over somewhat lightly, apparently deeming it to be the bounden duty of kings to avail themselves of every opportunity for aggrandising their kingdoms, without any regard to that Law which stands upon the immutable principles of justice. This is how Mr. Carlyle describes the predicament in which Frederick found himself when the invasion of Silesia presented itself to him:

On a sudden, from the opposite side of the horizon, see, miraculous Opportunity, rushing hitherward—swift, terrible, clothed with lightning like a courser of the gods, dare you clutch him by the thunder-mane, and fling yourself upon him, and make for the Emyrean by that course rather. Be immediate about it, then; the time is now, or else never!—No fair judge can blame the young man that he laid hold of the flaming Opportunity in this manner, and obeyed the new omen. To seize such an Opportunity, and perilously mount upon it, was the part of a young magnanimous King, less sensible to the perils, and more to the other considerations, than one older would have been.

To seize Silesia is easy: a Country open on all but the south side; open especially on our side, where a battalion of foot might force it; the three or four fortresses, of which only two, Glogau and Neisse, can be reckoned strong, are provided with nothing as they ought to be; not above 3000 fighting men in the whole Province, and these little expecting fight. Silesia can be seized: but the maintaining it?—We must try to maintain it, thinks Friedrich.

Of course, there was a pretext of rights; as where is there not? Mr. Carlyle himself admits (putting his words, for some inconceivable reason into the mouths of certain mythical personages, whom he terms "several Historians") that "as to the justice of his Silesian Claims, or even his own belief about their justice, Friedrich affords not the least light which can be new to readers here. He speaks, when business requires it, of 'those known rights' of his, and with the air of a man who expects to be believed on his word, but it is cursorily and in the business way only; and there is not here or elsewhere the least pleading: a man, you would say, considerably indifferent to our belief on that head; his eye set on the practical merely. Just Rights? What are rights, never so just, which you cannot make valid? The world is full of such. If you have rights and can assert them into facts, do it; that is worth doing!"

The story of Frederick's march into Silesia is told with quaint picturesqueness. How he accepted the fall of the big bell of Crossen in his own favour—saying that it was a sign that the High was to be brought low; how he forbade the soldiers to take anything "under penalty of the rods," and insisted upon everything being paid for; how the invaded country was entirely unprepared for him, and he had but to march on and possess it. As a specimen of this interesting narrative we give this slight, yet graphic sketch of the onward march:

Rain fell heavier, rain as of Noah, continued through this Tuesday, and for days afterwards: but the Prussian hosts, hastening towards Glogau, marched still on. This Tuesday's march, for the rearward of the Army, 10,000 foot and 2000 horse; march of ten hours long, from Weichau to the hamlet Milkau (where his Majesty sits busy and affable),—is thought to be the wettest on record. Waters all out, bridges down, the Country one wild lake of eddying mud. Up to the knee for many miles together; up to the middle for long spaces; sometimes even up to the chin or deeper, where your bridge was washed away. The Prussians marched through it, as if they had been slate or iron. Rank and file, nobody quitted his rank, nobody looked sour in the face; they took the pouring of the skies, and the red seas of terrestrial liquid, as matters that must be; cheered one another with jocosities, with choral snatches (tobacco, I consider, would not burn); and swashed unweariedly forward. Ten hours some of them were out, their march being twenty or twenty-five miles; ten to fifteen was the average distance come. Nor, singular to say, did any loss occur; except of almost one poor Army-Chaplain, and altogether of one poor Soldier's Wife;—sank dangerously both of them, beyond redemption she, taking the wrong side of some bridge-parapet. Poor Soldier's Wife, she is not named to me at all; and has no history save this, and that "she was of the regiment Bredow." But I perceived she washed herself away in a World-Transaction; and there was one rough Bredower, who probably said that night on getting to quarters. His Majesty surveyed the damp battalions on the morrow (21st), not without sympathy, not without satisfaction; allowed them a rest-day here at Milkau, to get dry and bright again; and gave them "fifteen thalers a company," which is about nine-pence apiece, with some words of praise.

But the best and most striking accounts of the Silesian expedition are in the King's own letters to his friend Jordan, the Inspector of the Poor. With this familiar official he kept up a continued correspondence all through his absence from Berlin. Mr. Carlyle does well to regale his readers with some extracts from that correspondence. The expedition to Silesia was over practically in seven weeks, and at the expense of very little bloodshed. The resistance which the Austrians were enabled to make was not very serious; but the taking was not the heaviest part of Frederick's task. "The seizure," says Mr. Carlyle, "has been easy; but the retaining of it, perhaps he himself begins to see more clearly, will have difficulties! From this point the talk about *gloire* nearly ceases in his correspondence. In these seven weeks he has, with *gloire* or otherwise, cut out for himself such a life of labour as no man of his century had."

The pause in the onward march of Frederick, caused by his visit to Berlin, is taken advantage of by Mr. Carlyle to give his readers a survey of the French and Russian Courts. The chapters which relate to these are brief, but entertaining. Drawing upon many real authorities and (*more suo*) from some sham note-books, Mr. Carlyle gives us a peep at the glories and turpitudes of Versailles. Louis XV. changes his shirt once more in public. At St. Petersburg there is violence. The Czarina Anna dies and Elizabeth intrigues herself into her place; setting aside the poor child Iwan, who by the law should

have succeeded. These great political changes are described by Mr. Carlyle in language which may, perhaps, be termed more forcible than elegant:

This is the Chétardie-L'Estoc conspiracy, of 5th December, 1741; the pitching up of Princess Elizabeth, and the pitching down of Anton Ulrich and his Munnichs, who had before pitched Bieren down. After which, matters remained more stationery, at Petersburg: Czarina Elizabeth, fat indolent soul, floated with a certain native buoyancy, with something of bulky steadiness, in the turbid plunge of things, and did not sink. On the contrary, her reign, so-called, was prosperous, though stupid; her big dark Countries, kindled already into growth, went on growing rather. And, for certain, she herself went on growing, in orthodox devotions of spiritual type (and in strangely heterodox ditto of non-spiritual!); in indolent manœuvres (fell rages, if you cut on the *raies* at all); in perpetual incongruity; and, alas, at last in brandy-and-water,—till, as "*infâme Catin du Nord*," she became terribly important to some persons!

When Frederick returned to Silesia, he found that matters were a much graver appearance than they did during his first expedition. Austria, vexed and irritated, and impatient of the offers of compromise which Frederick now found it prudent to offer, was arming. The Queen of Hungary had determined not to yield an inch of territory to the Prussians. This time there was some serious fighting. As in all cases where stirring adventures occur, Mr. Carlyle has had a difficult task to winnow the truths from the fables. One of these fables relates how the ladies of England, headed by old Sarah of Marlborough, got up a subscription in aid of the Queen of Hungary. It is, however, thus disposed of:

A romantic story, first set current by Voltaire, has gone the round of the world, and still appears in all Histories: How in England, there was a Subscription set on foot for her Hungarian Majesty; outcome of the enthusiasm of English Ladies of quality.—Old Sarah Duchess of Marlborough putting down her name for 40,000*l.*, or indeed putting down the ready sum itself; magnanimous veteran that she was. Voltaire says, omitting date and circumstance, but speaking as if it were indubitable, and a thing you could see with eyes: "The Duchess of Marlborough, widow of him who had fought for Karl VI." (and with such signal returns of gratitude from the said Karl VI.), "assembled the principal Ladies of London; who engaged to furnish 100,000*l.* among them: the Duchess herself putting down" (*en depona*, tabling in *corpore*) "40,000*l.* of it. The Queen of Hungary had the greatness of soul to refuse this money:—needing only, as she intimated, what the Nation in Parliament assembled might please to offer her."

One is sorry to run athwart such a piece of mutual magnanimity; but the fact is, on considering a little and asking evidence, it turns out to be mythical. One Dilworth, an innocent English soul (from whom our grandfathers used to learn *Arithmetic*, I think), writing on the spot some years after Voltaire, has this useful passage: "It is the great failing of a strong imagination to catch greedily at wonders. Voltaire was misinformed; and would perhaps learn, by a second inquiry, a truth less splendid and amusing. A Contribution was, by News-writers upon their own authority, fruitlessly proposed. It ended in nothing: the Parliament voted a supply;"—that did it, Mr. Dilworth; supplies enough, and many of them! "Fruitlessly, by News-writers on their own authority;" that is the sad fact.

Still, though the story was a myth, the Queen of Hungary had got aid from somewhere or other. Frederick had substantial dangers to combat, and was resolved to brave them. How he carried out this resolve, the story of the second Silesian campaign unfolds. He was well served in his generals and soldiers. Young Prince Leopold Dessauer took Glogau in one hour, and with but slight loss. The feat was accounted a brilliant one. That feat is admirably described by Mr. Carlyle, in words that glow like a picture. A very short time after that event, old Prince Dessauer, the father of the hero of Glogau, appeared in the field at the head of 36,000 men, horse, foot, and artillery, utterly confounding and alarming the enemies of Frederick, and utterly confounding a notable project for the partitioning of Prussia, which had been concocted between George II., the Queen of Hungary, and the Empress-Regent—Anne of Russia. "Readers can figure how it struck the wind out of their Russian-Partition-Dream and awoke them to a sense of the awful fact!"

The battle of Mollwitz, which took place on the 10th of April, 1741, was Frederick's first battle. The description which Mr. Carlyle gives of it is minute and picturesque. Of this, "as indeed of all Friedrich's battles, there are ample accounts, new and old, of perfect authenticity and scientific exactitude; so that in regard to military points the due clearness is, on study, completely attainable." Being the first, this was by no means his greatest battle. On Mr. Carlyle's showing, he lacked experience, and blundered at first. The Austrian army was surprised in a totally unprepared state, and might have been cut to pieces—but was not. The right wing of the Prussians was completely broken by the Austrian horse, and Frederick, thinking his army routed, quitted the field. Mr. Carlyle attempts to explain away this act, and contemptuously refers to the "usual foolish way" in which "the extraneous world babbled a good deal" about it. According to his own showing, Frederick left the field, and was absent from it for sixteen hours; when, after wandering about in a state of great incertitude, and with visions of an Austrian prison before him, he accidentally heard that his army had been victorious. Yes; Prussian discipline had won the day—that discipline which old Frederick William had spent a life in cultivating and promoting. Mr. Carlyle is so far just with his hero that he attributes the victory to the right cause:

This Mollwitz is a most deliberate, regulated, ponderously impressive (*gravitisch*) Feat of Arms, as the reader sees; done all by Regulation methods, with orthodox exactitude; in a slow, weighty, almost pedantic, but highly irrefragable manner. It is the triumph of Prussian Discipline; of military orthodoxy well put in practice: the honest outcome of good natural stuff in those Brandenburgers, and of the supreme virtues of Drill. Neipperg and his Austrians had much despised Prussian soldiering: "Keep our soup hot,"

cried they, on running out this day to rank themselves; "hot a little, till we drive these fellows to the Devil!" That was their opinion, about noon this day; but that is an opinion they have renounced for all remaining days and years. It is a victory due properly to Friedrich Wilhelm, and the Old Dessauer, who are far away from it. Friedrich Wilhelm, though dead, fights here, and the others only do his bidding on this occasion. His son, as yet, adds nothing of his own; though he will ever henceforth begin largely adding,—right careful withal to lose nothing, for the Friedrich Wilhelm contribution is invaluable, and the basis of everything; but it is curious to see in what contrast this first Battle of Friedrich's is with his latter and last ones.

Frederick himself, in after days, referring to this campaign, admitted that neither Neipperg nor himself, at this time, knew the least of war; and that it would be hard to settle which of them made the more blunders in their Silesian tussle. The event, however, was a momentous one. Its effects are briefly described by Mr. Carlyle: "The battle of Mollwitz went off like a signal-shot among the nations; intimating that they were, one and all, to go battling, which they did with a witness! making a terrible thing of it, over all the world, for above seven years to come." Here we must take leave of Mr. Carlyle's volume for the present. Of course, it affords plenty of examples of that peculiar style of writing which is now familiarly known as Carlylese. Thus, he tells us of a certain Dr. Büsching—"Herr Doctor Büsching, who did the 'Geography,' and about a hundred other books, a man of great worth, almost of genius, could he have elaborated his hundred books into ten, or distilled into flasks of aquavite, that which otherwise lies trembling as tanks of mash and wort, now run very sour and malodorous." Again: "Czarina Anna, we know, is dead. Iwan, her little nephew, still in swaddling-clothes, is now autocrat of all the Russias, if he knew it, *poor little red-coloured creature*." Also, we cannot miss to perceive more than one fling at what Mr. Carlyle considers the popular "shams" of the day. Thus, he notes that he cannot find any record of what are called "distressed needlewomen" having existed at Berlin in Frederick's reign: "Of distressed needlewomen, who cannot sew, nor be taught to do it; who, in private truth, are mutinous maid-servants come at last to the net upshot of their anarchies; of these, or of the like incurable phenomena, I hear nothing in Berlin."

We note, *en passant*, the invention of more than one strange word, and the restoration of others which, by usage, have been suffered to wander from their proper form. Thus we have "brand new," for "bran new." "Plangent" strikes us as being a new acquaintance, though its meaning is not difficult to understand. These, however, are peculiarities without which, we suppose, it is impossible to have Mr. Carlyle: so by all means let us have him.

ALPINE TOURISTS.

Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers; being Excursions by Members of the Alpine Club. Second Series. Edited by EDWARD SHIRLEY KENNEDY, M.A., F.R.G.S., President of the Club. London: Longmans. 2 vols. 1862. pp. 986.

IT IS NOW ABOUT THREE YEARS since the members of the Alpine Club published the first series of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers." The authors came before the public not as practised and skilful writers, but as mountain climbers, more familiar with Alpenstocks, ice-bridges, and crevasses than with pen, ink, and paper. In truth, however, no appeal *ad misericordiam* on the score of authorship was needed by the adventurous gentlemen in question. Most of them were members of our English Universities, and all of them apparently possessed the faculty (in these days more often sought for than found) of expressing their meaning clearly and intelligently in as few words as possible. There was little wonder then that their book became all at once a favourite with the reading as well as the travelling public. Persons of good taste, whose annual travels were perhaps limited by an excursion to a neighbouring watering-place, were delighted with the freshness and unaffected style of the work—the absence from it of sesquipedal words and phrases, and the real and manifest pleasure which the writers had derived from their mountain excursions. Of course the question *cui bono?* was raised. The majority of the travellers did not profess to be actuated by very philosophical reasons; they were not, for the most part, geologists or botanists; they did not seek to gauge the depth of crevasses or the average size and swiftness of the avalanche. What they chiefly wanted were the fresh breezes and glorious scenery of the mountains, and this they obtained with less risk than that at which the ardent huntsman follows the hounds or the adventurous yachtsman crosses the ocean. Of course accidents will happen even upon the best regulated mountain; but then a player *may* have his eye knocked out or his nose flattened in the cricket field; or a keen angler be unwittingly enticed into a deep pool after a salmon, and not be able to get out again. Still, in the thousand pages before us only one serious accident is recorded as having taken place. Minor annoyances, of course, befel the adventurers. It is certainly not a pleasant thing to have to cling helplessly over a crevasse for an hour or so, with the certain knowledge that if your strength fails you will descend some hundred, perhaps some thousand, feet into the bowels of the mountain, with the probability that your body will be restored fresh and untainted to the light of day, in some three or four hundred years, by a convulsion of nature. Snow-blindness again is very far from being a pleasant sensation. In the first place it often comes on without a note of warning; and its coming is most frequently heralded by the dusk. In the next place, it renders the sufferer utterly helpless.

His eyeballs smart excessively; his eyelids open and shut convulsively, and shed periodical showers of scalding tears; and the light of day is a torture to him. Next to this undesirable visitation, but next *longo intervallo*, come saucy innkeepers, setting exorbitant prices upon the blackest of bread and the sourest of wine, and upon beds peopled by ten thousand active and industrious inhabitants. Weaker frames, too, now and then succumb to the rarity of the air, and loss of appetite, giddiness, and retching, remind the traveller that his Alpine fame must occasionally be paid for. Lastly, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are very probably looked upon as a hopeless imbecile by the staring crowd who have collected to see you off. Such perils and annoyances as the foregoing have, however, we are happy to be enabled to add, in no way affected the prosperity of the Alpine Club. The President tells his readers that since the first series of "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," was published, the Club has doubled the number of its members, and "the increase in the number of new ascents, new passes, and new adventures, involving a far wider range of exploration, have rendered necessary a corresponding increase in the number of the narratives. Thirty-two, instead of seventeen, narratives, written by twenty-three, instead of sixteen writers, is the result."

It will be remembered that last year the Vice-President of the Club, Mr. William Longman, published an interesting pamphlet, inciting tourists to the exploration of Iceland, a large portion of which, as he remarked, had been untrodden by any Englishman for the last fifty years. Two members of the Club, Messrs. Holland and Shepherd, turned their steps to the *ultima Thule* thus pointed out to their attention; and from the interesting account given by Mr. Holland, we learn that he and his companion were very well pleased with their choice of *locale*. Indeed, Mr. Shepherd, accompanied by two friends, is at this moment on his way to Iceland to resume and carry out at greater leisure his previous exploration of that island.

The volumes before us further contain nine accounts of mountains never before ascended, and most of which have been deemed inaccessible. Seven of these nine are the Shreckhorn, the Aletschhorn, the Lyskdam, the Grivola, the Grand Paradis, the Nord End, and the Thierberg. The other three lie out of the ordinary route of Swiss tourists. They are Mont Pelvoux, in Dauphiné, and Monte Viso, in Sardinia. Mr. Kennedy, in his preface, says, "Until Dauphiné has become a more constant resort of tourists, the inconveniences arising from bad guides and execrable inns will render the exploration of its mountains a matter of far greater difficulty than the usual Swiss climbing." Despite, however, the bad guides and execrable inns of Dauphiné, the tourists who visited its virgin soil do not seem to have regretted their venture. Thus Mr. Tuckett, writing of this "little known and utterly unspoilt" corner of the globe, says: "The Valpelline yet enjoys a singular immunity from tourists, owing partly to the one wretchedly bad road by which alone it is approachable from the south, and partly to a reputation for savageness and inhospitality, not, perhaps, wholly undeserved, as far as the commissariat is concerned. Even under this head, however, there is the notable exception of milk, cheese, and honey, whilst nowhere have I met with a heartier welcome or more genuine kindness." After all, this is but a slight penalty to pay for the absence of tourists and their concomitant evils, cringing looks, long bills, and formality. Mr. Whympier, who accomplished the ascent of Mont Pelvoux, speaks even more enthusiastically of the Dauphiné. He says: "The most *blasé* man cannot complain in Dauphiné of want of novelty, for among the people he will find customs not to be met with in any other part of Europe; and in the mountains scenes equal in beauty and grandeur to any in the Alps. It is, in fact, a perfect mine, full of treasure, and offers a noble field for the exploration of travellers, or tourists like myself, whose time and means will not permit them to indulge in more extensive rambles." Mr. Whympier deserves, we think, no little credit for the courage and perseverance which enabled him to vanquish the ascent of a mountain before which several previous parties of tourists had succumbed. The first attempt to take the mountain by storm was made by Captain (now General) Durand, accompanied by a party of engineers. The object of the ascent was to make observations for the great French map. The captain and his comrades took with them numerous porters to carry wood for fires. They only got, however, to the top of the peak second in height, upon the summit of which they erected a large cairn, and to which they gave the name *Pic de la Pyramide*. Mr. Whympier thus chronicles the names of the other travellers who have in vain sought to reach the summit:

In 1850, M. Senon essayed to reach the highest summit, but only got to the edge of the plateau of snow, at the point from which the small glacier commences to stream; he was, I believe, compelled to return by bad weather. And, in the middle of August, 1860, Messrs. Bonney and William Mathews tried it from the same side, but were likewise defeated by the weather. They passed two nights under a fallen rock which bears the imposing name of "Cabane des Bergers de Provence," but is only a boulder with a hole under it, and on the third day they were tempted upwards by an appearance of fine weather. It again changed when they got up to 10,430 feet; clouds surrounded the party, and their local guide refused to advance, so they were reluctantly compelled to return, and shortly afterwards left the district.

The writer thus describes the summit of the hitherto unvanquished mountain:

The day still continued everything that could be desired, and far and near countless peaks burst into sight without a cloud to hide them. The mighty

Mont Blanc, full seventy miles away, first caught our eyes, and then, still farther off, the Monte Rosa group, while, rolling away to the east, one unknown range after another succeeded in unveiled splendour, fainter and fainter in tone, but still perfectly defined, till at last the eye was unable to distinguish sky from mountain, and they died away in the far-off horizon. Monte Viso rose grandly up, but it was only forty miles away, and we looked clear over it to a hazy mass we knew must be the plains of Piedmont. Southwards a blue mist seemed to indicate the existence of the distant Mediterranean; to the west we looked over to the mountains of Auvergne. Such was the panorama, a view extending in nearly every direction for more than one hundred miles. It was with some difficulty we wrenched our eyes from the more distant objects to contemplate the nearer. Mount Dauphin was very conspicuous; but though I knew its situation I looked a long time for La Bessée. Beside these, not a human habitation can be seen; all is rock, snow, and ice, and large as we knew were the snow-fields of Dauphiné, we were surprised to find they very far surpassed our most ardent imagination. Nearly in a line between us and the Viso, was a splendid group of mountains, of whose existence I was unaware. They are immediately to the south of Chat. Queyras, are not laid down on any map, neither do I think they have been mentioned by any author. They are decidedly loftier than the Viso, and their highest summits (for there are several) probably attain to nearly 13,000 feet. More south an unknown peak was even higher, while close to us we were astonished to discover that the mountain to which Eli de Beaumont frequently refers seemed even higher than the peak on which we stood.

We trust we shall not be accused of querulousness when we say, "Ex uno," &c. The ascent of one mountain is as like that of another as are two peas. Unless somebody falls down a crevasse or is engulfed by an avalanche, the incidents are generally of a similar character. If you have a bad guide—(this is apparently an exceptional case)—you abuse him to his face and in print; if a good one, you state that interesting fact in your after narrative. But the little incidents of the ascent have generally much sameness about them. The merry quips and jokes which were made when you descended several yards at a great pace on a usually non-locomotive part of your person would hardly bear repeating in print; nor is it worth while narrating how many stones tumbled on your friend's head, or how often he harpooned you with his *bâton*, or allowed his hob-nailed boots to make a somewhat unpleasant impression on your fingers. One of the Alpine travellers, Dr. Brinton, gives us an account of the state of his feelings just before he reached the summit, at which he had been long striving to arrive. He says:

I think that a tall peak, which a pedestrian has never ascended before, generally gives him an impression, as he gains its summit, of being suddenly carried there, as though into another world. The vast panorama leaps into the eyes and sinks down deeply into the brain, there to remain (it may fairly be hoped) for a lifetime. So delightful is this feeling that, even supposing the last few hundred yards of ascent do not demand undivided attention,—even if the peak do not shut out the coming prospect, or the continuous watchfulness over hand and foot,—the careful scrutiny ahead for this little edge of rock which is to be grasped by the fingers, or of that little fissure which will first receive the toes, equally forbid all further prospect.—I suspect the wary pedestrian rather defers than anticipates his pleasure. And then, on reaching the summit, as he turns round to all points of the compass, and everywhere sees the giant forms of the surrounding mountains,—a stately company of hundreds and thousands, sitting in open ranks, that fade away in apparently endless perspective,—it is only in a godotic sense that he looks down on them. Mentally, indeed, he wonders and reveres, like the dazed Gaul on entering the Roman senate; and since the rarity of human footsteps in these solitudes sets him speculating as an involuntary antiquarian upon previous visitors, he feels little surprise that our heathen predecessors on this earth worshipped in high places, or roamed with Bacchus on the mountains.

On arriving at the summit the ceremonies usually gone through by the tourist are to shake hands with every one near you, to empty any bottle or bottles of champagne which may have survived the ascent; and, if your party is extra enthusiastic, to join in singing, out of tune, "Rule Britannia," or "God save the Queen." And such is enjoyment, some desperate cynic will mutter sarcastically. Nevertheless, the true "glissader" knows how much health, and hope, and happiness he owes to his first mountain ascent.

Mr. Tuckett, who penetrated into the hunting-grounds of Victor Emmanuel, corrects an exaggerated account of the royal sportsman's exploits. The writer says:

In August, 1861, there appeared in the *Times* a ridiculously exaggerated account of the extraordinary feats of speed and endurance performed by the King during his shooting expeditions; but, after careful enquiries on the spot, I am convinced that, though his majesty is undoubtedly a keen sportsman, and possibly not a bad shot, he would be the first to smile at such absurdities as the following. "The horn is wound, the hunt is up, and away he rides as fast as the nimblest mountain nag can carry him, and then takes to his legs, and the race is between him and the swiftest quadrupeds, over crags and along gullies common men shudder only to look at!" He came back to Turin a few days ago in great glee, telling his friends that he had given chase to a Bouquetin for two whole days, had parted company with his aide-de-camp, his guides, his huntsmen, every man in his suite; he had followed the coy mountain goat, he had pressed closer and closer, he had driven it higher and higher up; he had knocked it up (!)—blown all the wind out of its panting body (!)—and had at last brought it back triumphant, the prize of that untamed strength which has no match in these regions." (!!!) At any rate, in the course of all his chases in this particular district, four Bouquetins only had fallen to his rifle. When shooting, he is, of course, accompanied by a number of chasseurs, who beat the mountains for game. The "Garde-chasse" informed me that the hours at which Bouquetins are most frequently to be seen are before six in the morning and after 4 P.M., as during the heat of the day they retire to the shade of the rocks.

We may add that, such of the tourists as ventured into the Italian Alps, did not find any great enthusiasm existing for the name of King Victor Emmanuel. Mr. Jacob says: "No more than others whom I encountered on this the Italian side did he [the entertaining herdsman] talk of the bosh and clap-trap, 'free and united Italy,' in terms of rhapsody adopted by some persons, who know nothing about the matter. He did not appear to think it would be any very great advantage to the untrammelled and active mountain livers and

inhabitants of northern Italy, to have joined to them the lazy, treacherous natives of the south. It might be all very well, but they were nearly eaten up with the increased taxes, occasioned by Sardinia's ambitious policy."

Future Alpine travellers will, perhaps, like to know the best cure for frost bites. Mr. Edward Buxton was unfortunately thus affected while attempting to ascend the Nord End of Monte Rosa. "I hobbled down to Zermatt, and turned up a dirty little old man who acted as parish doctor. He pounded some common glue, melted it, and applied it all hot to the affected part. On my return to the Rifel, I repeated the remedy two or three times, but from my own experience I cannot recommend it to others. The guides, however, all agreed that it was the best remedy. They told us of only one other equally effectual, which was to sit with the foot in a glacier pool, till it was frozen again—a treatment which I recommended to the notice of homœopaths." Several of the tourists warn the traveller against the use of ardent spirits, to any extent, while making these ascents. Mr. Tuckett thinks that "entire abstinence" from them on such occasions is to be recommended. The same writer gives a curious account of snow phosphorescence noticed by him at dawn on the Aletschhorn. This phenomenon has also been remarked upon by the Brothers Schlagintweit, who says: "Snow and ice, especially large lumps of the latter, become slightly, but quite distinctly, phosphorescent when brought into a dark room after being exposed to the light at a temperature several degrees below the freezing-point." The Irish *savant* who undertook to boil a kettle with a certain amount of snow-balls duly prepared, may perhaps yet be successful.

So clear is the atmosphere at times round these Alpine mountains, that one of the writers discerned the Grand Pelvoux from the summit of the Aletschhorn, the distance being 135 miles as the crow flies. The writers differ in their accounts as to how soon ice-steps may be cut. Mr. Cowell speaks of one guide as having cut "about 700 steps in two hours." Mr. Leslie Stephen again speaks of it as good work when fifty steps are cut in half an hour. No doubt, however, much depends upon the state of the ice. Mr. Mathews speaks indignantly of the short-comings of the Sardinian maps:

The recent government surveys, and, especially the large map now in course of publication, appear to be correct as far as the plains and larger valleys are concerned, but when the traveller who uses them arrives among the mountains he is utterly lost. It is evident that the higher Alpine ridges have not been surveyed, and although parts of them may have been roughly sketched in on the ground, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that by far the larger portion have been invented in the office, and laid down upon paper so as to form tolerably picturesque groups. Nor is this all: the nomenclature is frightfully inaccurate, and has probably been partly fabricated, and partly taken down from the lips of the inhabitants by persons ignorant of French. The shortcomings of the Sardinian maps are all the more striking when they are compared with the faultless and beautiful work of the Swiss Federal engineers.

He adds: "the simple fact is that the recent mountain cartography of the Sardinian Government is a gigantic imposture, and a disgrace to its engineers and surveyors which it will take years of earnest labour to wipe away." We may add that a most useful chapter in the second of the volumes before us contains a very complete set of tables of the heights of Peaks and Passes.

We shall be much surprised if this work do not give a fresh fillip to the exertions of English Alpine travellers. Few, we think, will read its graphic pages, wherein are recounted so many moving accidents by flood and field, without desiring to go and do likewise.

THE CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

Die Sprachverwirrung zu Babel. Von FRANZ KAULEN. [The Confusion of Tongues at Babel. By FRANCIS KAULEN.] Meutz: Kirchheim. pp. 256.

A BOOK may often be worthless or ridiculous as the exposition of a theory, yet valuable as a treasure of facts and suggestions. As the exposition of a theory, Kaulen's work on the Confusion of Tongues at Babel is contemptible; but as the fruit of honest and diversified erudition, it is abundantly entertaining and instructive. Kaulen calls his researches *Linguistico-theological*. Such a title dispenses us from a serious examination of his crotchets. For, though philosophy and religion may be connected, science and theology stand wholly apart. Science deals with the natural, theology with the supernatural. They therefore have nothing in common. Science seldom wanders beyond its own sphere into that of theology; but theology is continually wandering into the sphere of science. Science points to a natural, theology to a supernatural, origin of language. Kaulen—as a theologian by profession—is, in reference to language, opposed, both from interest and prejudice, to purely scientific investigation and to purely scientific conclusions. When Kaulen tells us that Adam was the greatest theologian, philosopher, mathematician, astronomer, natural philosopher, physiologist, earth has ever known, we feel insulted by an assertion so audacious. According to Kaulen, Adam had—through that supernatural instinct wherewith God had endowed him—a species of omniscience. Indeed, we see not how, as regards omniscience, he was inferior to God himself. In which case, of what use could language be to Adam? There were, Kaulen assures us, only three persons to carry on conversation—Adam, Eve, and God. Yet in Adam and Eve, no less than in God, knowledge is supposed to have been immediate. This it must have been, if it were such knowledge as Kaulen depicts. Strangely enough, however, where, by the

hypothesis, mediate communication did not exist, the grand medium of communication—language—was by Adam invented. Let Kaulen escape from this metaphysical dilemma as best he can. Bunsen, Max Müller, and many other eminent men have believed in an original language from which all other languages are derived. But, as scientific inquirers, they have proceeded somewhat differently from Kaulen. He whom Kaulen allows to be the foremost of living etymologists, Pott, has entered into an elaborate examination of Max Müller's linguistic scheme, which, though admitting Max Müller's talents, he decidedly rejects. Max Müller is too ready to flatter theological sentimentalisms and prepossessions, and Pott does not pardon this craven tendency, and indicates the fatal results, the Babylonian chaos, to which it cannot fail to conduct. What with Max Müller is a diplomatic condensation, is with Kaulen an earnest faith. Science is not merely to be polite to theology; it is to be theology's abject slave.

Now, as Pott most pertinently observes, scarcely a hundredth part of the existing languages is known, and even with that hundredth part those are least acquainted who so emphatically declare that, in substance, all languages are identical. A. W. Schlegel has divided the various languages of the world into three great classes—the analytic, the organic, and the synthetic. The Chinese is viewed as the chief of the analytic languages. Of the organic languages the two primordial branches are the Indo-germanic and the Semitic. Whether Indo-germanic and Semitic are accurate and appropriate designations, may be questioned. Eichhorn first called Semitic those languages which had formerly been denominated Oriental. There is a certain clumsiness, along with a certain caprice, in the name Indo-germanic. The cradle of the Indo-germanic race, who shall succeed in showing? Was it Afghanistan, or was it more to the north? Those of the Indo-germanic race seeking a new home in the East are known to us as Indians or Hindoos; those seeking a new home in the West are known to us as Persians and Armenians; those seeking a new home in Europe are somewhat roughly classified as Celts, Romans, Greeks, Germans, Slavonians. This classification includes both too little and too much. For the Greeks and Romans did not form races in the same sense as the Slavonians, the Germans, and the Celts; and, besides other races, that Pelagic race from which the Greeks and Romans sprang is omitted. The Semitic family embraces the Hebrews, the Arabs, the Syrians the Assyrians. But the Assyrians, like the Persians, spoke an Indo-germanic language, while the Ethiopians, the Phœnicians, the Carthaginians, who are represented as descendants of Ham, all employed Semitic dialects. Indeed, there was not simply analogy, there seems to have been absolute identity between the Hebrew and the Phœnician tongues; and in the nineteenth chapter of Isaiah the Hebrew language is called the language of Canaan. Among the synthetic languages are reckoned that of the ancient Egyptians, that of the Fins, and a numberless host besides. Schlegel's classification of languages is not distinct or satisfactory, and suffers from being too artificial. As three epochs mark the history of language—monosyllabism, agglutination, and flexion—it has been proposed to denominate languages in accordance with these three phases, monosyllabic or isolating, agglutinated, and flexional. The flexional languages are the Semitic and the Indo-germanic. The Semitic languages are thoroughly homogeneous, but they differ extremely from each other as to development. Ernest Renan has said that the Aramæan is poor, without harmony, without multiplied forms, heavy in its construction, destitute of aptitude for poetry. The Arabic, on the contrary, is distinguished by an incredible richness—to such a point that, in the almost indefinite extent of its dictionary, and in the labyrinth of its grammatical inflections, scholars have been inclined to complain of superabundance. Hebrew spoken in a country situated between Arabia and the regions where the Aramæan reigned, was not so rich as the Arabic, nor so poor as the Aramæan. All the Semitic languages are analytical. The most celebrated of the Indo-germanic languages, and the most accomplished type of the flexional languages is the Sanskrit. Its name indicates its eminence; *Sanskrita* signifying that which is perfect in itself. It has been praised as the language of the gods, and its alphabet as the writing of the gods. Like the Pelagic, or the Greco-Latin group of languages, and like the Indo-germanic languages generally, it is profoundly synthetic.

Now the problem for Kaulen and his friends to solve is this: how an intensely synthetic class of languages, and an invincibly analytic class, could have a common root? Granting that Adam invented language; granting that the catastrophe at Babel brought chaos into human speech, how can analysis and synthesis be traced to the same source? The Semitic languages are the children of the desert and the sea; the Indo-germanic languages are the children of mighty mountains and mighty rivers; and those languages which have not yet passed from the monosyllabic or agglutinated state are the children of vast forests and vast plains. Such is our natural history of language; and we have the same right to theorise as our neighbours. The growth of language is not coincident with the growth of civilisation. For thousands of years the Chinese have been a civilised people; yet they have never got further than a monosyllabic language. Nations barbarous, or even savage, have often reached at least the point of agglutination. The Greek language was in absolute concord with the civilisation of Greece. But in the ancient days when Sanskrit was a spoken, then after a while a purely literary, language, incomprehensible to the vulgar, it does not seem as if Sanskrit mirrored a civilisation of the noblest kind. To create a beautiful

language religion and poetry must combine. Never were they so sublimely combined as in India. The Aryan in India had around him the lavishness of life; the majesty of mountains nourished his idealism; and in the Sun the Aryan beheld the divinest of creators, the divinest of destroyers.

The physiology of language is exceedingly simple; the psychology of language leads to endless perplexity, intolerable pedantry. In the popular theology, Adam is delineated as an innocent, a sinless being. This does not satisfy Kaulen, who proclaims Adam a perfect being—a very different thing, and to the human mind altogether unintelligible. In his idyllic existence Adam was a Platonic philosopher on the most colossal scale! Language came to him as the congruence between the idea and the phenomenon, or the reality behind it. This is pure psychology; that is to say, it is pure fallacy. Man has not speech because he thinks, though he may have the more refined and complicated speech because he thinks. Plato, borrowing from Heraclitus, gave currency to the notion that in the growth of language that was first which was last; and in how many forms the notion has been repeated since Plato's time! Kaulen treats us to a long and lumbering extract from Gregory of Nyssa, which, unless it had been written by a saint, we should call the dreariest trash. It is wordy, cloudy Platonism on a subject which Plato did not and could not penetrate, but which he, as a consummate artist, embellished. Much more to the purpose are the eloquent verses of Lucretius on the Origin of Language, which Kaulen has translated into flowing hexameters. Here, through his disciple Lucretius, Epicurus is a better guide than Plato. But it has always been the fashion of the Platonists to denounce as Materialists those who patiently watch and faithfully chronicle the slow developments of nature. The Logos, as at once Eternal Reason and the Eternal Word may be the divinest of metaphysical mysteries. Adam, before the Fall, may have been an inferior Logos, perfect Reason, and the perfect Word in one. And every man, however debased, may be a minor Logos, imperfect Reason, and the imperfect Word. This may be exalted and exalting, but it is not physiology. Science has its credulities no less than theology, but it is not for the most credulous of theologians, such as Kaulen, to laugh at them. If science is sometimes credulous, is it not when imitating theology that it is so? Kaulen strives to annihilate Ernest Renan by ponderous German sarcasm. We cannot say that he has succeeded. With his elastic French nature, Ernest Renan springs up as brisk as ever. Ought we not, even if we disagree with his theories, to honour Ernest Renan for being valiantly faithful to science at a time when so many literary and scientific men in France, formerly flaming patriots, had deserted truth and the people, to fawn on the clergy and the Court? What does Renan say? That there is only one honest course before us—to attribute the creation of language to the human faculties acting spontaneously and in their totality; that there is nothing arbitrary in the employment of articulation as a sign of ideas; that speech is natural to man both in its organic production and in its value as expression; that man has the faculty of signs or interpretation as he has that of hearing and of seeing; that the use of articulation is not more the fruit of reflection than the use of the different organs of the body is the result of experience. If Renan has here spoken unwisely, unphilosophically, let him be, with solid, scientific arguments refuted, but let him not be branded as impious, as blasphemous, as if he had committed some horrible offence. Again, when Renan says that experience is the only authority to be invoked, when he says, with the unmistakeable clearness, perhaps with a touch of the arrogance, of the Frenchman, that experience has for ever banished from the world of facts intentional agents and free wills other than that of man; that the ancient nations explained nature by personal causes, for the Aryan the elements being so many living forces, for the Semites a supreme master existing—who had created all things, and continued to govern them all—let him be rebuked if he has been rash: let him be rejected if he has been fallacious. If, furthermore, he says that science starts from the hypothesis that the world is ruled by invariable laws; that all the facts of nature can be rigorously calculated without fear of error, that we are fully authorised in maintaining that such a cause as the divinity of the popular theology does not exist above man, and that, consequently, there is no principle in nature from whom, viewed as above nature, language as a miraculous gift could be received, he is propounding what some may deem a dangerous pantheism, but he is not propounding it as a religious utterance, or for purposes of religious propagandism; he is propounding it as part of his scientific confession of faith; and, therefore, let him be met with scientific weapons alone. Science simply claims and cultivates its own territories. No richer realm doth science offer than *Linguistik* in connection with ethnology and symbolism. But why should this realm more than any other scientific realm be exposed to the inroad of the wildest chimeras, the boldest, most baseless, assumptions? This, then, is one of the countless books which are the plague of our bewildered generation, and which introduce scepticism into religion while rendering science hypocritical. There have been many Babels built besides the first. They are always dashed to pieces, and there is always a fresh confusion of tongues. We are sorry that a man so able as Kaulen should be a builder in the Babel of our own day; and that he should not have contented himself with theology without science, or with science without theology. Nevertheless criticism, though a potent physician, does not profess to furnish a cure for foolish dreams.

ATTICUS.

COLONEL SHAFFNER ON SECESSION.

The Secession War in America. By Colonel TAL. P. SHAFFNER, LL.D. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

WHATEVER ELSE of good or evil may result from the present lamentable war in America, this at least of good must happen, that Englishmen will have somewhat clearer ideas than heretofore of the geography, population, revenues, and form of government of the *ci-devant* United States. Previously to March 4, 1861, few of the dwellers on this side of the Atlantic gave a thought to the affairs of their cousins upon the other. With respect to the geography of the United States they were contented to know generally that the country was vast, fruitful, picturesque, grand; that it had four main aspects, north, south, east, and west; that it was a good long way from Maine to Oregon; that the Slave States bordered upon the Gulf of Mexico, and produced an enormous quantity of cotton; that California was famous for gold-diggings; and that from America came good store of corn and goloshes. With respect to the population, they believed it to be considerable—several millions, in fact—and to be daily getting larger in obedience to the primeval command to man and woman to “increase and multiply.” With respect to its revenues, they believed that they must necessarily be great, but were puzzled to reconcile that fact with the doctrine of repudiation; and with respect to its form of Government, they took it for granted it was Democratic, and therefore necessarily bad. They knew it had at its head a President, but had no idea of his powers, and they apprehended that the public policy of that Government was to brow-beat and bully, and the domestic to cringe to the people and plunder the Treasury. But since the installation of President Lincoln and the clash of arms with which it was inaugurated, not Lancashire alone, foreboding famine, but all England has been moved. America has been the topic of conversation, the strain of newspaper correspondence, the theme of pamphlets, and the subject of books. Information has been profusely bestowed and greedily devoured, and there is perhaps now scarcely an educated Englishman who has not some glimmering notion as to the situation of Washington and the stretch of the Alleghanies. It is even probable that some will make a pretty shrewd guess as to whereabouts Colonel Shaffner was born, when they find him saying “in youth our playgrounds were upon the banks of Bull-run,” and “we are a native of Virginia.”

Colonel Shaffner, in adding his name to the list of those who have come forward to enlighten the ignorant upon American affairs, has “had in view the collection of facts bearing immediately or mediately upon the present civil war in America;” and he confidently believes “that the reader will find herein many most singular and interesting historical details.” We do not confine our belief in the truth of this statement to the extent only of historical details; we think the reader will find much else that is singular and interesting, especially upon that ever-debated subject, slavery. Colonel Shaffner is by no means an enthusiast; he appears to have “advocated gradual emancipation,” and from his “own fireside was edited a paper devoted to that object;” but he represents the slave in the Southern States to be in a very enviable condition; to be treated as well as—nay, better than—a horse; to be much better off (freedom excepted) than an Esquimaux; to enjoy laws made for his special protection—only as a slave “cannot be a witness in the case of a white man,” and the witnesses of his own ill-treatment are almost sure to be either slaves or white men, aiders and abettors of the perpetrator, he must find, as Mr. Olmsted has shewn, considerable difficulty in availing himself of them; he has “a permissive right” to worship God as he pleases, but “the master can restrict” his “attendance at meetings.” In most of the Slave States it is illegal to educate him, but when he is educated he is more valuable, and he is, therefore, sometimes taught to read and write, only he must take good heed what he reads. He can be bought and sold, certainly, but then so are marriageable daughters in England every day, if we are to believe what is said of Belgravia. He can be lashed, too, and so can a British soldier. He can marry, if he is eccentric, but though “the ceremony is the same as that used by the whites” his “children are all illegitimate,” and he has no remedy for adultery. But we will not dwell on these matters, already enough and more than enough has been written about them. There are, however, two assertions of Colonel Shaffner’s which, we think, will astonish the reader. “We do not suppose,” says he, “it would be possible for an owner of a slave that had a child by his own servant, to be permitted to live in any community in the Southern states. It would be one of those cases where Judge Lynch would administer a law commensurate in severity to the turpitude of the crime;” and again, “We doubt if there exist in America a slave-owner that encourages the breeding of slaves for the purpose of selling them. Nor do we believe that any man would be permitted to live in any of the Southern states that did intentionally breed slaves with the object of selling them.” Oh! that Truth might emerge from her retirement in the well, and guide us in our judgment of contradictory statements! We are glad to see that Colonel Shaffner differs from those writers who “have assumed that the white race cannot live in the Southern or Gulf states, and enjoy the same degree of health as experienced by the negro.” “Whatever difference,” he says, “there may be in the Southern states with respect to longevity of the white and black races, in favour of the latter; it is, in our opinion, owing to the greater uniformity of habits and diet, and of the more moderate employment of mental and physical energy;” from

which we gather that the “physical energy” required for the production of cotton would, so far from exhausting the white man, rather tend to improve his health. There only needs, then, the removal of the stigma which now rests upon labour in the Southern States, and we may hope to see the “mean” white giving up his loafing habits, setting himself down to honest toil, enjoying a well-earned competence, and so gradually forming a middle-class which shall inevitably wrest from the spoilt plantocracy that power which they have lately abused, to the damage of their country and the dismemberment of the Union. Then again, if not before, we may hope to see resordered that goodly fellowship of which the first head was Washington.

Colonel Shaffner’s book may be called a compendious account of the domestic history of America from the period of its discovery. The first three chapters remind one rather of a geography than a history: we have, first, brief descriptions of the thirteen original colonies, of the new states and territories, and of the climate and physical features of the United States in general; we then have an explanation of the causes which produced the famous Declaration of the 4th of July, 1776, of the formation of the constitution, and of the principles of American representation; a useful chapter upon the “President and his Cabinet,” and another upon “Presidential Elections;” some remarks upon the “Stability of Republics,” in which Colonel Shaffner gives his voice for popular election, a failure he admits in America, because there the sovereignty of the people is a fiction; accounts of several rebellions, with the very names of which, such as the “whisky Rebellion of 1791,” most Englishmen are probably unacquainted; a great deal of dissertation, of course, upon the mouldy old question of Abolition, Slavery, and the Slave Trade, upon the Missouri compromise, and upon the Dred Scott decision; and we ultimately come to a discussion of the legality and illegality of Secession, the story of the Secession itself—for which Colonel Shaffner holds Mr. Lincoln responsible, because he did not announce “that he would not be a sectional President,” though our impression is that his presidential address was exactly to that effect—and to the expression of Colonel Shaffner’s opinion that “the American people can only live as one nation, though there is territory enough for a dozen.” Whether the Colonel represents the sentiments of any large number of Americans we cannot say, but he evidently considers both North and South in the wrong, and he gives some proof that amongst the people of the South generally there was, at the commencement of the Secession, no wish for perpetual disunion, only amongst a few ambitious politicians; this is no less than has been asserted by Mr. Lincoln’s party from the beginning, and which has been so strenuously denied by others. At any rate, all will agree with Colonel Shaffner, that it will be better to show the South the olive-branch than the bayonet: it must be remembered, however, that dignity requires one should not make an offer till one’s motives are beyond dispute, and till there is some symptom shown of an inclination to accept it. The Colonel has written a useful book in a spirit of moderation.

London and its Environs: a Practical Guide to the Metropolis and its Vicinity. Illustrated by Maps, Plans, and Views. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)—The title-page gives us no information, and the preface nothing but the initials J. Y. J., to lead us to the identity of the author or compiler of this latest handbook of London. We are sorry that we cannot, as usual, compliment Messrs. Black upon the perfect accuracy of their publication in this case. It was to be expected that the International Exhibition would draw forth many handbooks of the Great Metropolis, to compete for the favour and the shillings of strangers; and, although a very slight examination suffices to discover inaccuracies, yet we doubt whether there are not as few blunders in this as in any that has been produced. We remember that when Mr. Peter Cunningham’s “Handbook of London” appeared, the reviews pointed out a very large number of alleged misstatements, and yet that is generally accounted to be a pretty accurate book. Some of the defects in Messrs. Black’s volume are clearly only misprints. Thus, when we are told that the Surrey Garden’s are in the “Kensington-road,” it needs but a very slight exercise of critical acumen to understand that this is a misprint for “Kennington.” We have seen it urged against this handbook, that it contains no information as to the whereabouts of the Chemical and other societies. The index, however, in the case of the Chemical Society, directs us to pages 133 and 175, and at the former of these references we find, under the head of Burlington House, these words: “The Royal Society, Linnæan Society, and Chemical Society are now established here.” In many respects this handbook brings the information as to the Great Metropolis to a later date than any other now extant. The information as to railways and other termini, is very full and useful. There is also a full plan and outline of the scheme of the International Exhibition. There is also a great deal of useful matter respecting foreign money, cabs, and omnibuses, likely to be of great service to the visitor. Pockets in the covers contain maps of London and the adjacent country, not stretched on canvas or linen, and consequently certain to be torn to pieces, and become useless after very little wear.

The History of Industrial Exhibitions; from their Origin to the Close of the Great International Exhibition of 1862. By BLANCHARD JERROLD. Part I. (Kent and Co. pp. 48.)—That Mr. Jerrold has paid considerable attention to the subject of International Exhibitions, this section of what should be a *magnus opus* very clearly shows. We cannot, perhaps, entirely agree with all the conclusions which he has arrived at, though we may admire the hopeful, even enthusiastic manner in which he treats, what is evidently with him, a pet topic. There is much to be said on both sides about Exhibitions. That which King Hezekiah made for the Assyrian ambassadors, for instance, was by no means an unmitigated success, and more than one thinking economist has doubted whether, after

all, the expense caused by these great bazaars and the encouragement of profusion and outlay among those who are unable to afford them, do not more than counterbalance the advantages to manufacture which proceed from competition. Mr. Jerrold has, however, no such misgivings. He sees in competition nothing but unmitigated good. He quotes Mr. Cole in support of his economical principles, and Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke's "fine scheme" of "an international catalogue of printed books" excites him to a paroxysm of metaphor which is enough of itself to prove his enthusiasm. That "fine scheme," he tells us, "lies still in *utero*, with the universal penny postage, and universal commercial law. It is something, however, that the seed is sown. It may quicken and bloom like the rose or the aloe; but that it *will* blossom and bear fruit in coming years is most certain. The year of the first world's fair was, indeed, a great sowing season. Enthusiastic men, wooing the great trade wind, floated their little cockle-boats by the hundred," &c. When we remember that the great Dilke scheme was for a catalogue of all the books in the world, and ponder over the result of Mr. Panizzi's labours at the Museum, we must really wonder at Mr. Jerrold's enthusiasm. The extent of such a catalogue, the cost, the uselessness, and then the thirty or forty thousand additional volumes produced every year! Where would it end? To what would it tend? Who could buy it? Who would care to buy it? However that may be, we cannot but applaud Mr. Jerrold for essaying this "History of Industrial Exhibitions."

Handbook to the Fine Art Collections in the International Exhibition. By FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. (Macmillan and Co. pp. 138.)—This handbook is, as the title page informs us, "Sold within the building under the sanction of Her Majesty's Commissioners." It professes to be a critical survey of the whole Fine Art collection; but why such a survey should be officially sanctioned, apart from the catalogue, we fail to understand, unless, indeed, the Commissioners expect that, as their "official" taste has been suffered to predominate over the arrangement of the collection, it is also to prevail over the opinions which the public are to entertain of their collection. We have had no previous experience of Mr. Palgrave's critical force, but can by no means consent to receive him as a reliable guide. Mr. Palgrave tells us that the portraits of Raeburn "show some force," and those of Ramsay and Copley "some character." Of Sir Thomas Lawrence he tells us that his "manner, concealing want of care and character under slovenly smartness, was exactly fitted to influence art for evil, and it did so." After a just condemnation of "portrait manufacture," he ranks Grant with Swinton and Knight, and tells us that all "fall almost hopelessly within the style just characterised." In criticising Landseer's "Bolton Abbey," the Fellow of Exeter College (the Fellows are accused of being the lineal descendants of the monks), declares that the great animal painter has "wasted his great powers on the idle profusion of lifeless game and indolent sensuality." Surely this is enough of criticism after this manner.

Studies from Life. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "A Woman's Thoughts About Woman," &c., &c. (Hurst and Blackett. pp. 336.)—If now-a-days the title of a book were usually supposed to have anything whatever to do with the nature of its contents, we should certainly ask why the *farrago libelli* before us is called "Studies from Life." Of course it cannot be denied that "Our Lost Cat" and "My Babes in the Wood"—which latter are simply a brood of blackbirds—may fairly be supposed to have something to do with "life;" but what are we to say to "Old Stones," "Want Something to Read," "Through the Powder Mills," &c., &c.? The name, however, is not the only, nor the chief fault of this volume. We first looked for the preface. There was none, for which we felt rather thankful. We soon found, however, that this omission could be accounted for. Had the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," written a preface, she would have been compelled to say that "Studies from Life" is simply a reprint of old magazine articles. Of this we have only one casual hint in the whole book (page 70), and this hint applies to but one solitary article. The writer would probably be very angry if her milliner passed off on her a second-hand bonnet as new. Why, then, should she not have given the readers and would-be purchasers of this book a hint on the title-page, that its contents are to be found in the columns of *Chambers's Journal*, *Good Words*, *The National Magazine*, &c.?

Aristotle's History of Animals. In Ten Books. Translated by RICHARD CRESSWELL, M.A. (H. G. Bohn. pp. 326.)—We have but to note a useful addition to Mr. Bohn's "Classical Library," in the form of an excellent translation of Aristotle's History of Animals. Mr. Cresswell has availed himself of Schneider's text.

Of serial publications and books issued in parts, we have received No. IX. of *One Hundred Lectures on the Ancient and Modern Dramatic Poets*. By B. C. Jones. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—No. IX. of *Beeton's Illuminated Family Bible*.—*Beeton's Book of Garden Management and Rural Economy*, Part VIII. —*Beeton's Book of Home Pets*, Part XVI. *Rabbits*, Parts I. and II. —*Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information in Science, Art, and Literature*, Part XLII. —*The Boy's Own Library*, Vol. II., No. XIII.: *Phaulcon; or, the Ship-Boy who became a Prime Minister*. All published by S. O. Beeton. —*The Practical Mechanic's Journal*. In Twelve Monthly Parts. Part I. (Longmans.)—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History*. Edited by the Rev. J. G. Wood. (Routledge.)

Messrs. Bell and Daldy have added to their compact and handy series of "Pocket Volumes," *The Lieutenant and Commander*, by Capt. Basil Hall, R.N., and *Robin Hood Ballads and Songs*.

No. XXV. of the "Magnet Stories" is a tale called *Hereward the Brave*, by Julia Corner.

We have received: No. IV. of *Barrington*. By Charles Lever. (Chapman and Hall.)—Part XV. of *Orley Farm*. By Anthony Trollope. With Illustrations by J. E. Millais. (Chapman and Hall.)

We have also received: *The Eleventh Annual Report of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c.* (J. Kenny.)—*Ipsissima Verba; or, These be the Very Words. A Letter to Lord Ebury*. By D. C. L. (Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt.)—*Our Home Civil Service: How to Enter, Examinations, Salaries*. By One who has Passed. (Wertheim, Macintosh, and Hunt.)—*Reply to a Critique in the "Saturday Review" on the Scots-Oxonian Philology*. By M. P. W. Bolton. (Chapman and Hall.)

PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES.

THE "NORTH BRITISH REVIEW" for May opens with a long and very able review of the "Aids to Faith," and "Replies to 'Essays and Reviews,'" in which each of the contributions is examined *seriatim* at greater or less length. The tone of the Reviewer's arguments is healthy and hopeful; and students of dogmatic theology will do well to read them. More attractive to the Greek scholar, however, will be the paper headed "Recent Homeric Critics and Translators." The run upon Homer, we may add, is by no means at an end. Since the eleven volumes and pamphlets have been published, which stand at the head of the article in the *North British Review*, Dr. Whewell has criticised Mr. Dart's translation of Homer in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and Sir John Herschel translated the first book of the *Iliad*. Moreover we have had promises of forthcoming Homeric critiques from Lord Lindsay and some others. With the main doctrines arrived at in the *North British Review* we heartily agree. In these columns we long ago stated our opinion that Mr. Arnold had had very much the best of Mr. Newman in their controversy touching how Homer should be translated; and we also said that Mr. Arnold's specimens of English Hexameters were bad to a degree. These opinions the *North British Reviewer* likewise holds. He says also very fairly: "this measure (that of the English hexameter) may be so improved as to become a worthy medium for the interpretation of Homer. All we say is, that meanwhile there are no signs of its attaining this high destiny; and that, if it is fated to be so honoured at last, its previous condemnation, both by poets and the public, throughout the whole development of our language, will always remain a remarkable phenomenon in the history of literature." "Solvitur ambulando," we say. Whenever anyone, be he who he may, produces a really good translation into English hexameters of the twenty-four books, or twelve books, or one book, or half a book of the *Iliad* or *Odyssey*, we shall believe, and own humbly, that Homer may thus be interpreted into English. Meanwhile, until this is done, ten thousand volumes of dogmatic argument in favour of the English hexameter will have no effect upon our disbelief in a measure which, we repeat, ignores the fact that accent, not quantity, metrically governs the English language. The *North British Reviewer* warmly praises Mr. Worsley's elegant and harmonious version of the *Odyssey*, adding: "Of Mr. Alford's nothing favourable can be said. It is at once inelegant and unscholarlike. But its demerits have been already exposed in more than one periodical, and we shall, therefore, spare ourselves the disagreeable duty of again commenting on them." The Reviewer thus sums up:

We have already said that the romantic story of Ulysses has been rendered, not inadequately, by Mr. Worsley; but the grander poem of the *Iliad* remains, and we fear is likely to remain, untranslated. No modern effort which we have seen, gives promise of a poem which can overthrow the supremacy of Pope. Dr. Penon, indeed, gives the preference to Chapman: "In Chapmani versione tantum in speculo cernitur, quantopere ipse magnitudine Homerici ingenii commotus et inspiratus fuerit, et veriorum hic nobis Homerum effigiem representavit quam quispiam ex Britannia, qui eum in Homero vertendo secuti sunt." Heartily as we admire the learning and the knowledge of English literature which Dr. Penon's pamphlet evinces, we cannot concur in this judgment. Chapman has much of the Homeric fervour, but his "unconquerable quaintness," as Charles Lamb calls it, spoils all. He has hardly any consecutive half-dozen lines without some conceit essentially un-Homeric. Pope's translation remains the best; and with regard to it, Bentley's judgment has been generally accepted: "A pretty poem, but you must not call it Homer." He who would know in their full strength the foremost poets of the world, must be familiar—an Englishman may write it with pride—with the Greek, the Italian, and the English tongues.

"The Commemoration of 1662" is a good paper. The writer especially enlarges upon the self-destructive character of over stringent subscriptions, quoting the testimony of the Bishop of Oxford, Canon Stanley, Mr. Goldwin, Dr. Vaughan, to the effect that there is, among young men at the Universities, a growing disinclination to enter into holy orders in the Church of England. Dr. Vaughan goes so far as to assert that "it is now some years since [in Oxford] almost any man of first-rate intellect has devoted himself to the ministry of Christ's Church." At Cambridge this case is not so bad; but, unfortunately, not a few time-servers and hypocrites are induced to enter the Church by the hope of Fellowships and College Livings. This *il faut vivre* system was more than once publicly denounced at Cambridge in his lectures by the late Professor Blunt. We may add, that in one sense the Church of England has reaped a great benefit and in another may, perhaps, be said to have suffered a severe blow from the recent opening of so many College Fellowships to laymen. She has lost some hypocrites, who would probably stick at no test which interfered with their worldly emoluments, and she has lost some men of cultivated intellect, who might conscientiously, perhaps, have taken holy orders. "Our Colonies" is a careful and well-written article. The writer, while partially agreeing with Professor Smith, holds that the plea of duty prevents England surrendering her colonies, unless such surrender be clearly desired by them. With the doctrine laid down by the writer that the colonies are a source of weakness to England we altogether disagree. On the whole, the present number of the *North British Review* does not fall short of that high standard to which its recent proprietors have designed that it should come up.

Colonial bishops may do a good deal without being called to account for it, otherwise we suppose Dr. Colenso would hardly have published his "St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans; newly Translated and Explained from a Missionary Point of View"—a point of view, we may add from our own knowledge, which, whether it be acceptable to missionaries or not, is very much so to Mr. Barker and secularists of his school of thinking. We have ourselves seen Dr. Colenso's work, and we believe the exposition of it, as given in the present number of the *London Quarterly Review*, to be a very fair one. "Modern Sacred Art in England," is a very carefully written but somewhat heavy essay. Indeed, the fault of this otherwise excellent review is, that it apparently supposes its readers to have an abhorrence of anything which can possibly be called amusing reading. Of the nine articles in it, there is not one—if we except Dr. Jobson's "Australia and the East"—and Dr. Jobson is a Methodist clergyman, who apparently never knew what a joke was—

which may not be called "tough reading," simply from the subject which it treats of. Admitting the solidity and exactness of the information given, why should readers of the *London Review* be debarred from criticisms on poetry and prose which does not treat of theology.

The illustrations of the May number of *London Society* are as excellent as ever, though we confess we are somewhat tired of the ultra-Belgravian type of the men and women. The most interesting paper in the magazine is, perhaps, that on Mr. Mopes the Hermit, with whose name readers of the Christmas number of *All the Year Round* are of course familiar. As the hermit himself asserts that he never conversed with the Mr. Traveller of *All the Year Round*; indeed, that Mr. Traveller never even came near his hermitage, but drew something from the reports of others, and a great deal from his own imagination; it will not be amiss to quote from a writer who really visited Mr. Mopes's retreat.

Mr. Mopes is no illusion or creation of the fancy. He really lives, moves, and has his being, much in the manner described by the Traveller. The green English country in which he dwells is the county of Hertford. His abode pretty closely resembles the rotting, tumble-down dwelling-place so picturesquely described by the writer in "Tom Tiddler's Ground;" and the occupant is quite as loosely, not to say indecorously, attired. Finally, Mr. Mopes's real name is L****, and the spot where he resides is about a couple of miles from S*****, a station on the Great Northern Railway. If, being in the neighbourhood, you wish to find that spot, you have only to ask the first person you meet and you are sure to be directed to it; for "Old L****," as people familiarly call him, is thoroughly well known to every man, woman, and child in the district. And this will surprise no one when it is stated that for twelve long years he has led his present extraordinary life.

In the house he occupies, his father and his grandfather—persons of fair fortune and good position—resided before him; and although somewhat repelling in aspect now, it has evidently been in its day a cheery and commodious dwelling-place.

Even now, indeed, after twelve years of neglect, it is anything but a total ruin. Part of the edifice is a solid-looking red brick, which is in an excellent state of preservation. Another part, which has evidently been added to the other, is of plaster, and this, too, presents a tolerably fair appearance to the eye. The roof, where it can be seen, looks as though it were still water-tight, except, perhaps, in one or two spots. The place, nevertheless, has a decidedly deserted look about it, and might fairly be taken for a tenement in Chancery, or the country-house of a miser. . . .

There is no denying it. The hermit is not a hermit of the good old orthodox kind. He does not turn away from his breakfast with ascetic repugnance, or fall in the duty he owes to his dinner. When he wants fresh stores he sends for them; and when his tradesmen want money he pays them by a cheque upon his banker. Fancy a hermit who keeps a banking account! An archbishop who keeps guinea-pigs would not seem half so incongruous.

The hermit has evidently been stimulated by our arrival, and by the conversation of which of course he has had the greatest share, and self-satisfaction now shows itself very plainly in his features. He begins to banter us in a friendly, not to say paternal manner; he cracks one or two good-humoured jokes; he laughs aloud, a lusty and full-blooded laugh. Then feeling, as it would seem, more and more sociable and convivial, he asks us if we will take a glass of wine. It is an offer he invariably makes to strangers with whom he is pleased, so we know by this sign that we are among the number. Yet we have heard so much of the state of his glasses, and have seen so much of the state of his cell, that we plead a cold, and respectively decline the honour of

taking wine with him, unusual and difficult as the honour of taking wine with a hermit may be. Our companion, however, in a self-sacrificing and heroic spirit, accepts the offer made to him. Hereupon the hermit lights a small dip candle at the fire, in doing which he accidentally strikes his foot against some hard substance, and shows, by certain consequent contortions of feature, that his frame is not proof against pain. He passes into a small anteroom between the kitchen and the wash-house, and occupies himself for a few minutes in the obscurity of that apartment, groping, it would seem, amongst his stores. When he returns, it is as the bearer of a bottle of sherry and a wine-glass. In justice to the hermit's domestic arrangements, it must be admitted that the glass was really clean, and in justice to his hospitality, it should be stated that the sherry, according to my companion's testimony, had no graver fault than that of having been uncorked a trifle too long.

Of the number of visitors who seek him out, the hermit says:

"I have had as many as twelve thousand in one year," he adds, "and as many as two hundred and forty in one day. I counted them and made a note of the numbers. I dare say, now, you think you see a good deal of the world, but I can tell you (do you un—?) that I see more of it than you can dream of. I have spoken here with the very highest in the land and with the very lowest. They are all as one to me. I adapt my conversation to their capacity and station. The other day I had some of the London swell mob here, and every day I have no end of tramps." (Three were then loitering about the entrance of the pathway, and to these he afterwards gave coppers, according to his custom.) "I can talk slang with a thief, and religion with a clergyman. I'm not afraid of talking with any one."

Though the hermit thus boasted of his superiority over most men, it was curious to observe that he was by no means indifferent to the opinion of others, but, on the contrary, decidedly anxious to stand well with the world. He was terribly annoyed, for instance, at the account given of him in "Tom Tiddler's Ground," and took pains to point out to me some few inaccuracies in Mr. Traveller's narrative.

"I need not tell you," he said, "that the artist, and M. François Thierry, and the carpenter, and Miss Kimmeens, are all fictitious personages, for that any sensible man must see for himself; but I solemnly assure you that no such conversation as that said to have occurred between Mr. Traveller and myself ever took place here, and that, therefore, every line is the merest invention. In fact," he added, "I will go so far as to express my deliberate opinion that Mr. Traveller never came here at all, but drew his picture entirely from hearsay."

"Operatic Notes and Anecdotes," contains some amusing gossip about singers, actresses, &c. *et hoc genus omne*.

The fourth part of the *Intellectual Observer* contains several excellent papers, of which we may particularise Mr. Wright's "Roman Mining Operations on the Borders of Wales," and Mr. Shirley Hibberd's "Progress of Zoology."

We have received the first and second numbers of the *Exchange*, which is apparently a sort of monthly *Economist*. Its staff numbers many well-known political economists and statisticians; and the topics are handled for the most part with notable fairness and lucidity. We hope and believe that the *Exchange* will soon make an audience for itself.

We have also received: *The Technologist*.—*The Boy's Own Magazine*.—*The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*.—*The Threepenny Magazine*.—*The British Controversialist*.—*The Paris Elegant and Journal of Fashion*.—*Everybody's Magazine*.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

English Grammar Practice; or, Exercises on the Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody of the English Language. Adapted to every Form of Tuition. By G. F. GRAHAM, Author of "English Composition," "English Style," &c. London: Longmans. pp. 264.

SO FAR AS WE HAVE EXAMINED Mr. Graham's work, its nomenclature seems much more simple than is that of the majority of English grammars which have been published of late years. We could readily name at least half a dozen of such works—and all of them comparatively recent—in which the authors, under the pretence of simplification or philosophical arrangement, have mounted grammatical hobbies, and capered away through many pages of vagueness, or rather absurdity, for the benefit of all who may give a hearing to their crochets. Of course these crochets embrace at times all shades of nonsense, contradicting themselves and unceasingly puzzling the reader by their vagueness and inconsistency. Many of them, however, may be traced to the same source, viz., an ignorance of other languages besides English, and more especially of Latin. That tongue is, as all scholars know, infinitely more rigid and logical in its construction than our own powerful though multifarious and composite language, borrowed as it has been from so many sources. As the groundwork of English grammar we doubt whether any thing can be better than the Latin syntax which, in its general features, is simple, logical, and concise; and by the study of which many of our greatest English writers have been trained.

The chief feature in Mr. Graham's work, is the multiplicity of the exercises given; and these can be worked out after each rule, so that the young learner can really feel whether or no he be making progress. Mr. Graham has also appended copious exercises in prosody and versification—a branch of English grammar which has hitherto hardly been studied as its importance deserves.

AT A MEETING of the Council to the College of Preceptors, held on Saturday, the 3rd inst., the Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D., of Christ's Hospital, was re-elected dean of the college for the ensuing year; Dr. W.

Smith, the Rev. C. Pritchard, M.A., and Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., were re-appointed moderators in classics, mathematics, and science, respectively. The following gentlemen were elected members of the college: Mr. W. Busk, Bessborough-gardens, Pimlico; Mr. J. Cashin, Galerie Vivienne, Paris; Dr. J. Finck, High School, Bradford; Mr. A. C. Fuller, Canonbury House School, Islington; Mr. H. Lee, Thornhill, near Dewsbury; Mr. A. Oppler, Arundel-square, Barnsbury-park; Rev. Dr. Poggi, New Brighton, Cheshire; and Mr. J. F. Symes, Redlands, near Bristol. The examination for the college diplomas has been appointed to commence on Thursday, June 19th, at 10 a.m.

The report of the Council of Military Education for 1861 has been published. It appears that for more than 38 per cent. of the men in the ranks the most elementary education is required; 19 per cent. can neither read nor write, and above 19 per cent. can only read and not write. 7.44 per cent. have a superior degree of education; the remaining 54 per cent. can read and write. The great hindrance is an irregularity of attendance. Attendance of soldiers at school is no part of military discipline, and cannot be legally required. The Council submits that there would be no hardship in its being made obligatory upon every recruit to learn to read and write before he is dismissed to duty, and becomes less able to give regular attendance at school. School fees for adults have been already abolished, except for the more advanced classes; but to retain fees for these is a tax upon progress, and as it is found that the men generally leave school as soon as they are called upon to pay, and only return in order to qualify for promotion, the amount received is not considerable, and the Council are of opinion that the sacrifice of the fees would be more than compensated by the advantage which the service would derive from having in its ranks a large number of men possessed of a respectable degree of education. In the Royal Artillery and the Foot Guards education has received due attention of late, and the result has been that the proportion of men unable to read and write has been reduced nearly one-half since 1858—in the artillery from 40 per cent. to 25, and in the Foot Guards from 20 per cent. to 11. Where the officer in command affords to the school his countenance and support, the result is that the educational system attains its full development, non-commissioned officers and men alike profit by it, and a taste is acquired for other pleasures than those of the public-house. The Council reports that the machinery for education is good and ample, and they are confident that the extension of elementary education among the men will be carried far beyond its present

unsatisfactory limits, as soon as the one great impediment which now exists, namely, the irregularity of the attendance, shall be wholly or even partially removed. This report, the first since the transfer of the supervision of the schools of the army from an Inspector-General to the Council, is signed by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major-General Portlock, Canon Moseley, and Colonels Elwyn and Addison.

The following notification has been published: "The Warden of Winchester College has given notice that the annual election of scholars and exhibitors will commence on Tuesday, July 15, at ten o'clock a.m. The baptismal and other certificates required, must be sent in and approved on or before the 1st of June. A circular, containing a list of the subjects of examination, together with all other necessary information respecting the scholarships and exhibitions, may be obtained by application to Mr. J. D. Walford, M.A., College-street, Winchester." A correspondent of the *Times* complains of the inadequacy of the information given by this notice. He states, "On an average about fourteen scholarships are vacant every year in Winchester College, and these are open for public competition to all boys of the Established Church between the ages of 10 and 14. Boys may remain on the foundation until they are 18 years old. The subjects of the examination are principally, if not exclusively, Latin, Greek, and arithmetic. The scholarships are peculiarly valuable, and may justly be deemed the greatest prizes in the United Kingdom for intelligent and well-instructed boys. If successful, they will be educated with other boys who are decidedly above the general average of intelligence; and nothing whatever is charged to them either for board, lodging, or classical instruction. The only invariable charge is 12. 10s. annually, under the head of 'foreign masters.' To this is added 2l. 2s. annually if a boy learns German; and 2l. 2s. annually for a tutor assigned from the prefects if a boy is not a prefect himself." He adds: "There is no other scholarship in England which combines equal advantages."

Oxford.—The Senior Proctor has issued the list of candidates in the Final Classical School. The number of names is 274.

The electors to the Chicheley Professorship of Modern History—namely, the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Visitor of All Souls College, Oxford; the Rev. Francis K. Leighton, as Warden of the said College; the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—will proceed to the election of a Chicheley Professor of Modern History on Thursday the 26th of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as may be. The regulations respecting the Chicheley Professor of Modern History may be seen in the Commissioners' Ordinance for All Souls College, sanctioned by her Majesty in the year 1857, and in the University statute passed in Lent Term, 1862. Candidates are to send their applications and address to Felix Knyvett, Esq., secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lambeth Palace, London, on or before the 31st of May, 1862.

A Convocation will be held on Thursday, the 5th of June, at half-past one o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Professor of Poetry, a period of five years having now elapsed since the election of Mr. Arnold to that office. Mr. Arnold is eligible for re-election.

A Convocation will be held on Thursday, the 5th of June, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Professor of Political Economy, in the room of Charles Neate, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, whose period of office has expired. The Rev. J. E. Thorold Rogers, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Tooke Professor of Political Economy in the University of London, and the Rev. Bonamy Price, M.A., of Worcester College, have been announced as candidates for this professorship by cards sent round to common rooms.

The usual programmes for the Term have been issued by the Professor of Logic, the Waynflete Professor of Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy, the Laudian Professor of Arabic, the Professor of Botany, and the Praelector of National Philosophy.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The claims of the "Sisters Marchisio" to the favour of a British public have recently been submitted in two consecutive representations of "Semiramide." Nearly forty years have glided away since Rossini first introduced his "Melodrama Tragico" to the Venetians, and to the world. During this advancing musical epoch some of the greatest artistes of which the age and time could boast, have stepped forward to impersonate the Assyrian Queen and her hapless son—all of whom have, to a greater or less extent, rendered themselves remarkable in developing some points of supreme excellence. The advent of these sisters, in the locality which has been visited by such a bright host as Pasta, Pesaroni, Georges, Malibran, Schultz, Grisi, Viardot Garcia, Alboni, Adelaide Kemble, &c., tended very naturally to excite a curiosity which ripened into an "event." Comparisons, though characterised as odious, are not always so. Those present on the memorable first of May, whose reminiscences were strong enough to carry them back a moderate distance of time, doubtless devised no inconsiderable gratification by the simple process of comparing notes of the past with the present. It is well known that our neighbours across the Channel have scattered a profusion of choice epithets upon the Marchisios; and Parisian audiences have been equally aglow with excitement. Perhaps, in the matter of duo singing, the point of perfection has been scaled by this gifted pair; certainly nothing within the scope of our recollection has approached their *ensemble*, whether viewed with regard to extreme delicacy of tinting, unity of action, or truthfulness of tone. Then, again, with respect to recitative, confessedly the touchstone of the vocal art, and of which there is no lack distributed through the opera, these sisters exhibit vocal gifts and acquirements allotted to few. The music of Rossini in "Semiramide," differs very materially from the effusions of "Young Italy." Here are to be found folios of difficult florid passages, that require a large amount of time to aid in conquering. But, the conquest achieved, how richly does it repay the toil, and what a delightful contrast does it open up when placed against the screaming unisons of modern

times, which not only distract the aural nerves, but go far towards destroying the delicate fibres of the vocal organ itself. In a strictly dramatic sense, a successful achievement of the heroine ranks among the grandest triumphs of the lyric art, inasmuch as it implies a dignity of style combined with the rarest gifts of nature and the most refined cultivation of them. Few, if any, of the names cited have so come up to the ideal representation of the Assyrian Queen as to realise the poet's epitome:

Thus was her awful form beheld,
When Babylon's proud sons rebelled.

Of Mlle. Carlotta Marchisio's vocal exertions we cannot refrain from briefly noticing the air, "Bel raggio lusinghier," especially at the passage "Alfin per me brillo," as well as the oath so majestically delivered from the throne. But enough, were we to recapitulate all the excellencies of the part, other characters must be totally unnoticed.

The *Arsace* of Mlle. Barbara Marchisio is, as a whole, far superior to anything of the kind of late years on these boards. Her aria d'entrante, "Eccome alfin in Babylonia," brought forth as much genuine and rapturous applause as ever rewarded a talent which, from the scarcity of competitors, appeared to shine with broader lustre. The two grand duets between *Semiramide* and *Arsace* created intense delight, and portions had to be repeated. In the part of *Assur*, M. Gassier exhibits some of the most finished specimens of what is termed the basso-cantante walk of the art. He delivers his passages with a facility and distinctness of intonation as delightful as their junction is unusual to a musical ear. In sustaining the character of *Assur* throughout we were forced into a conviction that M. Gassier throws nearly all his predecessors deep into the shade. Sig. Laterza makes a very good-looking ecclesiastic; but the deputy *Isheno* is altogether unequal to his situation. The final word respecting "Semiramide" shall be one complimentary to the band, who, under Sig. Arditi, discharged their several and individual duties superbly. Our notice of the new contralto, Mlle. Trebelli, must stand over.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—One of the most striking characteristics of the jubilee season will be placed to the credit of the fourth concert, at which so large an amount of feeling in favour of a musician was demonstrated than even inveterate frequenters of the Hanover-square Rooms cannot adduce a parallel. Upon the entry of Dr. Bennett into the orchestra an opportunity presented itself of giving vent to a general expression of goodwill. The learned composer seemed for a while completely overpowered. When at length the ordinary quiet was restored, the following rich and varied programme was proceeded with:

| PART I. | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| Sinfonia | Gade. | |
| Aria, "Vanne, Vanne" ("Roberto il Diavolo"), Mlle. Tietjens | Meyerbeer. | |
| Adagio and Fugue in D | Mozart. | |
| Aria, "Voi che sapete" ("La Nozze di Figaro") Mlle. | | |
| Tietjens..... | Mozart. | |
| Concerto in B minor for pianoforte, Herr Pauer..... | Hummel. | |
| PART II. | | |
| Sinfonia in C (No. 1) | Beethoven. | |
| Recit. and Aria—"Crudele," "Non mi dir," Mlle. Tietjens | | |
| ("Don Giovanni") | Mozart. | |
| Concerto, violin, Mr. Cooper | Mendelssohn. | |
| Overture, "Der Freischütz" | Weber. | |

It is scarcely necessary to state that with such a band as Dr. Bennett gathers around him on these occasions, the music submitted receives full justice. With the exception of the symphony by the Dutch composer Gade, the pieces forming the programme are well known. Mlle. Tietjens sang magnificently, at least so the audience gave her to understand. Before the conclusion of the first aria assigned to her, the composer of it was observed among the listeners, and it was not long ere the name of Meyerbeer was upon almost every tongue. The veteran composer soon became a conspicuous object, by bowing his thanks for the unlooked-for compliment.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Though barren of novelty, the programme of the last Monday Popular Concert was far from being an uninteresting one. With such artistes as Mr. Charles Hallé, Herr Joachim, and Sig. Piatti, even works familiar by repetition are sure to yield some fresh charm. Mozart's quartet in C major, the first item in the bill of particulars, was so admirably played that the "strings" were summoned to the platform at the conclusion of it. Weber's sonata in C major, for pianoforte alone—a beautiful composition in itself, and withal bristling with difficulties—gained for Mr. Charles Hallé testimonials of expression alike creditable to the taste of the audience and the deserts of the performer. Beethoven's grand sonata in C minor, for pianoforte and violin (Mr. Charles Hallé and Herr Joachim), and Mendelssohn's better known trio in D minor, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, will furnish a tolerably correct estimate of the character of the instrumental music selected for the 84th of the series. The vocal pieces that charmed the most were the recit. and romance from the "Lily of Killarney," the "Colleen Bawn," and the duet from the same opera, "The moon has raised her lamp above." In both instances the singers, Messrs. Santley and Tennant, were honored with a recall. Mr. Benedict officiated as usual in pieces requiring the judicious accompanist.

COLLARD'S ROOMS, GROSVENOR-STREET.—A very interesting concert was given here by Herr Pollitzer, on Tuesday. The music selected consisted chiefly of the chamber class. Schubert's quartet in D minor (posthumous), as yet not much known in this country, appeared to excite considerable attention. The strings engaged in conjunction with Herr Pollitzer were MM. Watson, Webb, Payne, and Duffall. Miss R. Henderson and Mr. Santley were the vocalists.

NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—Dr. Wylde seems resolved to keep the character of the concerts over which he presides fully up to the mark. The instrumental selections for Wednesday included the "Jupiter" symphony, Beethoven's concerto for pianoforte in C minor, Cherubini's overture, "Abencerragen," and Weber's "Ruler of the Spirits." Now that the Sisters Marchisio have gained so much upon the public by their singing in "Semiramide," it is not to be wondered at if sought for in the concert-room by those unused to frequent the opera-house. There can be no doubt that the engagement of these ladies on the evening in question had con-

siderable influence over the *habitués* of St. James's Hall. Herr Joachim selected Spohr's concerto for violin in E minor. Mr. John Francis Barnett played the pianoforte concerto carefully and with good taste.

From the large number of musical meetings that have taken place during the week, we can only just make mention of Miss Thompson's first evening concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, "under distinguished patronage." We must be equally brief with reference to the matinee musicale of Herr Sprenger, at Westbourne Hall, Bayswater. Herr Slater's grand evening concert at the Whittington Club, and the first matinee of the Pianoforte Quartet Association fall in the same category; also a grand vocal and instrumental entertainment at the Beaumont Institution, in which Mr. Sims Reeves had assigned to him the grand scena from "Jephtha," "Deeper and deeper still," "Waft her angels," from the same oratorio, and a new ballad, "Summer is sweet."

CONCERTS ALREADY FIXED FOR MAY.

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| MONDAY, 12 | St. James's Hall.—Monday Popular. 8. |
| | Hanover-square.—Mme. Bondy's Matinée. 2. |
| TUESDAY, 13 | St. James's Hall.—Musical Union. 2. |
| | Hanover-square.—West London Madrigal Society. 8. |
| WEDNESDAY, 14 | Exeter Hall.—Mme. Goldschmidt-Lind. 8. |
| | Hanover-square.—Herr Lidel and Sig. Regondi's Orchestral. 8. |
| | St. James's Hall.—New Philharmonic. 8. |
| | Collard's Rooms.—Mr. Apptommas's Harp Recital. 3. |
| FRIDAY, 16 | Exeter Hall.—Sacred Harmonic. 8. |
| | Hanover-square.—Sig. Regondi. 8. |
| SATURDAY, 17 | Hanover-square.—Mr. John Macfarren's Pianoforte Matinée. 2. |
| | Crystal Palace. 3. |
| MONDAY, 19 | Willis's Rooms.—Mr. Harold Thomas's Matinée Musicale. 3. |
| | St. James's Hall.—Monday Popular. 8. |
| | Hanover-square.—Philharmonic Society. 8. |
| TUESDAY, 20 | Hanover-square.—Miss Macrone. 3. |
| WEDNESDAY, 21 | St. James's Hall.—Musical Society of London. 8. |
| THURSDAY, 22 | St. James's Hall.—Mr. Lindsay Sloper. 3. |
| | Hanover-square.—Herr Oberthur. 8. |
| | St. James's Hall.—Mr. John Barnett. 8. |
| | Hanover-square.—Royal Society of Female Musicians. 3. |
| | Hanover-square.—Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. 8. |
| FRIDAY, 23 | Belgrave-square.—Miss Lascelles' Matinée. 2. |
| | St. James's Hall.—Mr. Charles Halle's Beethoven Recital. 3. |
| | Hanover-square.—Mr. Dawson. 8. |
| | St. James's Hall.—Vocal Association. 8. |
| SATURDAY, 24 | St. James's Hall.—New Philharmonic Rehearsal. 2. |
| | Hanover-square.—Royal Academy of Music. 1. |
| | St. James's Hall.—Bach Society. 8. |
| MONDAY, 26 | St. James's Hall.—Monday Popular. 8. |
| | Hanover-square.—Mme. Puzl. 1. |
| | Hanover-square.—Miss Bruce. 8. |
| | Collard's Rooms.—Miss Cornfield's Morning. 2. |
| | Collard's Rooms.—Mr. Deacon's Séance. 3. |
| TUESDAY, 27 | St. James's Hall.—Musical Union. 2. |
| | Collard's Rooms.—Mr. Apptommas's Harp Recital. 3. |
| WEDNESDAY, 28 | St. James's Hall.—New Philharmonic. 8. |
| | Collard's Rooms.—Miss Cornfield's Morning. 2. |
| | Hanover-square.—Miss Vinning. 2. |
| | Exeter Hall.—Mme. Goldschmidt-Lind. 8. |
| | Hanover-square.—Miss Fosbrooke. 8. |
| THURSDAY, 29 | Hanover-square.—Herr L. Riet. 3. |
| | Hanover-square.—48th Middlesex. 8. |
| FRIDAY, 30 | St. James's Hall.—Mr. Halle's Second Beethoven Recital. 3. |
| | Hanover-square.—Mrs. Anderson. 2. |
| | Hanover-square.—Miss Messent. 8. |
| | Exeter Hall.—Sacred Harmonic Society. 8. |

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

MR. WILLIAM BROUGH has added another to his already long list of triumphs in burlesque (we will not call them burlesque triumphs, for they are real) by his new composition of that kind "Prince Amabel; or, the Fairy Roses." To say that it fulfils all the purposes of a good burlesque, that it affords opportunity for a great deal of harmless merriment; pretty, saucy, acting; brilliant and picturesque costumes; and artistic scenery, is to say all that need be said, were it not that Mr. Brough's burlesque has been made the means of introducing to the London public two young actresses, by name Carry and Sara Nelson—two very pretty and clever young ladies, the former with an excellent gift of singing. The rest of the cast, which is very strong, includes Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, Mr. Belmore, Miss Rainforth, Miss Harland, Miss N. Moore, and Miss E. Romer.

At the Strand, a little original farce by Mr. J. P. Wooler, and entitled "Keep your Temper," has been produced successfully. The lesson of how not to quarrel is taught by a young gentleman who entangles the rest of the personages into such an embarrassing series of quarrels, that they vow to give up quarrelling for ever. The farce is acted by Mr. Ray and Mr. Swanborough, Mr. Turner, Miss Kate Carson, and Mrs. Maunders.

Mr. Mark Lemon has resumed his lectures "About London," after a tour in the provinces, which is reported to have been successful. He is stated to have made many additions to his entertainment, which are calculated to increase its power as a vehicle for instruction and amusement.

We learn from a new paper (devoted to theatrical and musical matters, and entitled, *The Theatrical Times and Musical Critic: a Record of Metropolitan, Provincial, Australian, and American Theatricals and Music, and General Amusement Guide*), that M. Fechter has taken the Lyceum Theatre after December next, when Mr. Falconer's term expires. Some complaint is made about M. Fechter having taken it "over Mr. Falconer's head," and Mr. Arnold is scolded because "Mr. Falconer had not the slightest intimation of the affair until after the document between the contracting parties was signed, sealed, and delivered." The same authority informs us that M. Fechter has engaged Mr. Edmund Yates as his stage manager.

It is rumoured that, on leaving the Lyceum Theatre, Mr. Falconer will take Drury Lane Theatre.

The rumour that Mr. Boucicault has taken the Princess's is, to say the least, premature. Mr. Boucicault's engagement with Mr. Webster is far from having expired, and, if any theatre be taken at all, we expect it will be in conjunction with that gentleman.

Herr Davidoff, a violoncellist of great repute at Leipsic, has accepted engagements in this country, and will make his first appearance at the Hanover-square Rooms on the 19th inst.

The Committee in connection with the Gloucester Festival are already very active. Mr. Weiss is engaged as principal basso upon exceedingly liberal terms.

It is now thoroughly understood that Sig. Verdi's cantata—written at the request of, but unceremoniously rejected by, the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition, will be shortly performed at her Majesty's Theatre, under the superintendence of the composer himself. The solo part intended for Tamberlik has been adapted to the capabilities of Tietjens, who has undertaken to sing it. Mr. Cusins has also announced a performance of the "Ode" at his forthcoming concert, when Dr. Bennett will conduct his own work. It is not, therefore, unlikely that the strange dealings with both compositions by Costa and Co. will tend very materially to enhance their interest. The proverb may be very trite, nevertheless frequently true, "out of evil cometh good."

A correspondent says: "An 'event' of some importance has taken place in musical circles—the return of Thalberg to the scene of his former triumphs. Many years have passed since this consummate artist was last heard in Paris, and the strong-fisted *virtuosi* it has been our painful duty to listen to during the interregnum have taught us Parisians to appreciate, perhaps better than when we first heard him, the merits of his exquisite performance. Time has dealt leniently with M. Thalberg. His execution remains as brilliantly perfect as ever, and he still retains that happy combination of power without grimace, and wonderful feeling without affectation, that has found so few imitators among the professional gentlemen, the strength of whose arms has created a demand for pianos of the iron-cased type—musical Merrimacs, able to sustain a battering second only to that which Sir W. Armstrong has it in his power to inflict. M. Thalberg has already given two *séances* at Erard's Rooms, and although (or, perhaps, because) he was the sole performer, both were attended with audiences very different both in appearance and numbers from those habitually seen at musical entertainments in Paris. It is hardly necessary to say that his success was immense. In addition to several of his former compositions, M. Thalberg played, at his last soirée, two new pieces—on the Romanza of the 'Barbier,' on an old air of Gretry, and a fantasia on the 'Trovatore'—which fully sustain his reputation as a composer for the instrument with which his name is as closely identified as those of Paganini and Sivioli with the violin. It may possibly be objected that the utter absence of any other vocal or instrumental performance is a mistake, and that a succession of pianoforte pieces, even when played by Thalberg, is monotonous; but it is very plain the public are of opinion that they cannot have too much of him, and their constant applause and encores show that he by no means overrated his popularity when he framed his programme on the principle of 'Moi seul et c'est assez.'"

MADAM TUSSAUD'S.—If those who delight in the antiquities of past times would have a treat, and a treat which can only be obtained at one time and at one place in this gay town, let them go and examine the costumes of the figures, in the present corrected state in which they are now clothed. M. Tussaud has, with no small difficulty, and at no small expense, employed the services of several artists competent to the task, to reclothe his collection of the worthies of several centuries. The result is, all absurdities, errors in dates of costume, and all that makes an exhibition imperfect and ridiculous, has been removed. Precisely as the originals of the figures were clothed, so now are their effigies habited. This improvement has made the groups a fitting study for artists, theatrical managers, and people of taste. The fashions of antiquity are faithfully illustrated, and blundering incongruities got rid of.

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, as we have already taken occasion to remark, is, to some extent, eclipsed by the large collection of English pictures at the International. The great masters of the English school are not to be seen in the gallery of the Academy this year. Maclise does not exhibit any picture, neither do Mr. Dyce, Mr. E. M. Ward (except an unimportant drawing), Sir Edwin Landseer, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Egg, Mr. Frith (excepting a small portrait of a brother artist), and others of inferior note might be named whose works must be sought amongst the crowd of all ranks assembled at the Great Exhibition. However, the deficiency is, in a certain way, made up by our being able to show our foreign friends some pictures, at least, which we have no fear in leaving to their estimate as supplementary to the display at the galleries, where they are inevitably compared with the works of rival painters of other countries. The position and characteristics of English art will be judged of in the Great Exhibition, the immense advance in every respect will be perceived there; but the present life and vigour of our painters will be, as we think, well appreciated by the pictures from some of the younger members of the Academy, and those works of almost unknown hands which this year are perhaps unusually striking, and therefore especially welcome and refreshing. Two other features in the exhibition are noticeable also; the extraordinary vigour and excellent technical qualities which mark the works of the very oldest members of the school, Mr. Mulready, Mr. Stanfield, Mr. David Roberts, Mr. Webster, Mr. Linnell, Mr. J. P. Knight; and the remarkable position assumed by the ladies who have made art their study and profession—Mrs. E. M. Ward, Mrs. Benham Hay, Miss Solomon, Miss Osborne, and we ought to add Mrs. H. T. Wells, whose hand, though dead, still speaketh. This is as we might anticipate from an age which is certainly the era of old men, and at the same time the most aspiring in the history of womanhood. We should characterise the Academy Exhibition, then, as one of high merit, generally distributed, without one picture which can be placed in the highest rank, even of our school. There is this satisfactory feeling, that there are no decided horrors permitted to offend the eye by being suspended on the cornice even.

Mr. Mulready's picture, "A Toy Seller" (73), claims all honour as a noble deed of a veteran in art, painting with all the *verve* and knowledge of his fiftieth summer, albeit five and twenty solstices have shone upon

his head since then. What elixir can it be that clears the eye and steadies the hand, and keeps the thoughts in a glow to paint a picture so full of beauty, technical though it be in this picture? We look at it with the impression of his "Bather"—that fair, fair creature, and modest too—strong in the eye, and yet see little that can be felt inferior or that shows the failing hand. The subject would be guessed from the name of the painter's well-known work in the Vernon Collection at South Kensington. Its motive is the contrasting of the coarse, massive, and rich toned form of a negro, with the light and fairy-like grace of a little fair girl who might be sprung from a mother of pearl. This little creature is shrinking with native dread of the horrid black man, and refuses to be comforted as she turns her little head away, even by the mother's voice. With surprising fancy, the artist has painted a luxuriant sunflower, that seems to lift its gorgeous face as if to give a smile from Nature to the rough worker of the soil in torrid climes—perhaps once the slave that earned wealth for the little fairy's home. The negro is touched with wonderful life, and though, no doubt, the whole picture is founded upon early studies, yet the painting is admirable; a little exaggerated or mannered in the treatment of the flesh, but still a very charming picture, and, as the work of one past the usual span, very remarkable. Mr. Elmore's (R.A.) "Invention of Wool-combing" (135) occupies most deservedly the most prominent place in the gallery. It is a picture most artistically conceived, and painted with infinite care, and it bears the impress of more decided originality than any work of the painter that we remember. Joshua Heilman, of Alsace, like most inventors, found himself disheartened and destitute before he could complete his machine; the picture shows us the careworn, thoughtful mechanic, who has been sitting in melancholy mood over the fire, suddenly turning his head accidentally to catch sight of his daughter, a lovely girl, with long fair hair, standing combing it out before the glass. This it was which, as the story goes, suggested the machine. But the painter has thrown a surprising charm of beauty over his picture, in addition to the interest which attaches to the subject and the fortunes of Heilman. The girl before the glass is a charming figure; her face simple, heartless, and happy, is seen in the glass, brightly lit up by the light from the window, which is cast over the interior of the workman's humble chamber. Seated near her is a raven-haired sister, waiting for her turn at the family toilet, also a very picturesque figure; and in a recess appears the mother, just lighting a lamp for the evening. The general treatment is quite of the simple and genuine unaffected character in keeping with the subject.

"Excelsior" (136) is an exceedingly fine gallery work by Mr. Ansdell, A.R.A., a companion picture to his "Hunted Slaves" of last year. Longfellow's poem has inspired the painter in this most happily conceived subject of heroism in man associated with the most heroic nature of animal life in the Mont St. Bernard dogs. Two of these noble brutes have found the fallen knight half buried in the snow, his strong hand now frozen tighter in its grasp of the "excelsior" banner, and his countenance fixed with the last look of resolute struggling. Two stout and kind-looking monks have just reached the spot, and while one feels for the signs of life the other utters a prayer for the brave.

Mr. Poole's "Trial of a Sorceress—the Ordeal by Water" (17), takes an important place opposite to Mr. Elmore's picture in more senses than one. It is singularly artificial in every point, and can hardly be said to have received the usual kind of conventional study. It seems to us a picture, as the boys say, "all out of my own head," so little is there that impresses the spectator with reality of representation. The face of the wretched accused woman, who is being bound helpless under the hands of a powerful man, is painted on so small a scale that it admits of no expression; and the rough figures about the scrap of water all ready with ducking poles are merely so many property figures, touched off with a certain knack, but really having very little value as actors in the scene. The best group is that of the party bearing along the hill side a sickly girl on a litter, the waning victim of the witch; but the figures here again are too insignificant for expression. Some action is thrown into the picture, too, by the horsemen riding to the rescue. As a whole, however, it is a work of petty aim, and by no means treated with the technical knowledge of composition that we expected of Mr. Poole. In colour it is disagreeably fiery and fusty.

Mr. Stanfield, R.A., has five small elaborately-painted pictures, evidently done with more labour than he generally bestows upon his work. "The Stack Rock, Antrim" (5), and "The Race of Ramsay, near St. David's Head, South Wales" (21) are companion pictures, neither of them, however, quite exhibits the well-known hand of the painter. For this we must look at (82) "Disabled Ships going into Dock at Nieawé Diep;" here we see the master hand that rules over the waves in all its power. There is wonderful life and buoyancy in the sea, and as the picture hangs next to Mr. Hook's flat blue sheet of paint ranged upright like a wall, in the "Acre by the Sea" (No. 81), its naturalness, both of movement and atmosphere, is the more noticeable. But Mr. Hook may fairly say "anch' io son pittore," though not of the sea, but of fisher life upon the ocean; and how many and delightful are the passages of manly bearing and resolute self-sacrifice to be read in the life of the fisher no one seems to know with a keener sense than Mr. Hook. His sun-burnt fisher boys and hardy sea-worn men—a race of thorough English mould—seem to live upon his canvas, so vividly does his hand portray them, and so familiar evidently is his acquaintance with these fine manly fellows. The picture we have referred to is one that all who know the coast must have seen in reality; the fisherman has stayed ashore to reap his acre of wheat, and all hands are at the work in good earnest, caring little for the melting heat. The landscape is rather too heavily laid in, but the figures are the real people. Mr. Hook's great picture, however, is "The Trawlers" (357). In this he attempts neither sea nor coast, one may say, for the whole canvas is filled by the sloping deck of the boat and the part of the mast, rigging, and mainsail, seen on the lee side of the vessel as she leans to the wind, and is going, as the sailors say, "on a wind." Two stout fellows have just hauled the net, and thrown the fish over an oar rigged out on the weather quarter, and a fine lad on his knees sorts the fish, grappling a mischievous dog-fish with

a spiteful grip, and in the act of flinging him far over the side. Nothing can surpass the life and spirit, the movement, and the natural air of this picture. The flat fish are flapping and slipping about on the wet deck, the gurnet and the rock whiting are curling up and jumping from the heap just in the mad way that a fish out of water always does, and everything is touched with that unmistakable knowledge and feeling which never fail to penetrate the work of an artist painting as he feels. It is this rare good quality that we appreciate in Mr. Hook's painting; it is for this that we overlook and forgive his false blue sea—false because every one who knows the great ocean will remember that the sea is never deep blue round the coast; we must get out, as the sailors say, to "the blue water" before this colour appears. The reflected blue of distant water is altogether a different thing, Mr. Hook's sea is always a coast-sea. No. 378, "Sea Air," is another very delightful picture, not belying its simple name. Along a rough road on the Welsh coast, a stout lad is driving, or rather idly following, the rude cart in which his mother rides home from the fair, with her fine new best beaver hat displayed beside her. Here, again, we are charmed with the natural simplicity of the subject and the delightful feeling of breezy freshness that rises in imagination as we stand before the picture. The little faults are still there; but no matter, who sees them in a picture as candid and ingenuous as the face of one's honest-hearted friend.

With the intention of immediately returning to the Exhibition, we would point to very interesting pictures by Mr. V. Prinsep, Mr. J. B. Bedford, Mr. E. Crowe, Mr. F. B. Barwell, Mr. F. Leighton, and other painters not of the Academy, which, with the works of the better-known painters, will occupy our attention in due time.

MR. MILLAIS'S "The Carpenters Shop," and two pictures by the late Mr. J. D. Luard, are now to be seen at Messrs. Moore and Co.'s, Berners-street.

At Manchester we are glad to see that a second water-colour exhibition has been opened at the Royal Institution.

A good bit of news from Naples, comes as one of the results of the King's visit. The fine palace of the Bourbons, the Capo di Monte, is ordered to be turned into a picture gallery, and the order is being executed at once. The Neapolitan painters are the leading artists in Italy at the present time, and they deserved this mark of the national esteem.

Mr. Leach, the famous artist of *Punch*, it has for some time past been known, has been engaged in painting some of his inimitable drawings of life and character. These pictures are, we hear, likely to be exhibited during the season.

The *Art Journal* states that there is no member of the staff of the Science and Art Department who is not in some way or other employed at the International Exhibition, their legitimate duties, for which they are paid, at the department being necessarily suspended, while they receive the fees from both sides. It was natural that the Palace of Puffs should be associated so intimately with the Department of Jobs. Mr. Cole, Head Inspector of South Kensington, alone has been paid 1500*l.* per annum for his services as adviser-general.

Mr. Redgrave, R.A., and his brother, Mr. S. Redgrave, are, it is said, engaged upon a history of the British School of Painting. We cannot say that the prospect of such a work is particularly calculated to excite our expectations.

The removal of M. Gerome's "Aspasia and Alcibiades" picture, from the French Exhibition, has given rise to no small amount of gossip of a very piquant nature. It is whispered that the exhibition of the picture was a mistake; the "House of Aspasia" was painted, it is said, from the Etruscan Villa, or Pompeian House, of Prince Napoleon, at Paris; and they do say, that in the Alcibiades and Aspasia may be traced the features of the modern Heliogabalus and his favourite *hetaira*.

The *Art Journal Illustrated Catalogue* proceeds admirably well with its illustrations. The painted windows of Messrs. Heaton and Co. and Messrs. Lavers and Barraud are excellently well drawn; and the mediæval metal-work church furniture of Messrs. Hart is also very capably engraved. The furniture of Messrs. Jackson and Graham, the jewellery of Messrs. Howell and James, the plate of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and the mosaic pavements of Messrs. Minton and Messrs. Maw, are also very well represented. The Honiton lace, too, is very beautifully shown. Altogether the *Art Journal* is thoroughly determined to fulfil all promises, and we think will, so far as illustration can go, ably display the points of the industrial features of the Exhibition. The pictures and statues in the Exhibition are to be treated of in separate articles, the first of which appears in the present number. We cannot say much for it in any way, whether as to the matter or the manner, in which it is wonderfully pompous and pedantic.

The general impression we have derived from the exhibition of pictures of the English and Foreign Schools at the International is that the collection has been very badly selected, particularly in the Italian and French galleries. The English is, perhaps, altogether the best chosen; but here, also, the selection has not been the most judicious. The English artists, however, have nothing to fear from comparison with their foreign rivals. In grand expression, with very high technical qualities, there may be nothing in the English gallery equal to Leon Gallait, the Belgian painter, or quite so delicate and suggestive as in the small works of Alfred Stephens, another Belgian. Those of H. Leys also stand alone in every respect, as there is nothing in the French, Italian, or English school to be compared with them for their peculiar aim at costume and character of the past. The works of De la Roche do not fully show his powers, and those by Meissonier are scarcely equal to the pictures by him now in the French Exhibition at Pall-mall. For great variety of talent, and for landscape especially, the English painters have a decided superiority. The lighting of the gallery is not so remarkable as we expected to find it after all the fuss made about it. The light is too high for most of the pictures, and especially this defect is noticeable in the lantern rooms. As to the sculpture, there is not one group which is seen in a perfect light throughout the building. Mr. Foley's Caractacus, though finely placed, is very badly seen under the extremely high light of the lantern room.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Monday, May 5. At the General Monthly Meeting, William Pole, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Treas. and V.P., in the chair, Harry Footner, Esq., Claud Hamilton, Esq., Hugh Mair, Esq., Miss Margaret Laurie, Capt. Edward Southwell Sotheby, R.N., C.B., James Spedding, Esq., William Vansittart, Esq., M.P., were elected Members of the Royal Institution. General Sabini was admitted Member of the Royal Institution. The following Professors were re-elected: William Thomas Brande, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Hon. Professor of Chemistry; John Tyndall, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At a General Meeting of the Society, held on the 3rd May—the Right Hon. Lord Strangford, Pres., in the chair—a paper "On the Waste Lands of India," was read by J. C. Marshman, Esq., showing the quantities and distribution of the masses of these waste lands over the various sections of our Indian Empire, and pointing out their general qualities as regards the soil and climate in each section, the scarcity or abundance of labour procurable in the district, the facility or difficulty of communication with the sea, and the suitability of the different regions for European settlers.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—April 23rd: George Vere Irving, Esq., V.P., in the chair. Dr. Francis Ker Fox, of Brislington House, Bristol, was elected an Associate. Thanks were voted to the Royal Society, Archaeological Institute, Canadian Institute, Numismatic Society, Somersetshire Archaeological Society, &c., for presents to the library. Mr. Charles Whitley exhibited two Roman vessels of terra cotta found at Hoddesdon, Herts. They were of fine paste, and a grey colour, one was skittle-shaped, the other of a squat form. Mr. Forman exhibited three Roman ansa-shaped fibulae of bronze, the larger of which was found at Colchester; at the base of the arc is a fine twisted bronze wire. Mr. Forman also exhibited a girdle buckle found in an Anglo-Saxon barrow in East-Kent. It is of base silver, and the surface is sculptured with a dice border, filled in with diagonal zigzag lines. Mr. Forman also exhibited a pair of Merovingian ear-rings of base silver, but most elaborate fabric. A series of buttons, obtained from Mr. Whincopp's sale, extending in date from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries, were also laid before the Association, and presented some very curious types. Some brass ones of the time of Edward III. had very quaint devices. There is also a very delicate silver button, richly wrought in filagree, said to have belonged to Heriot, the celebrated goldsmith. Mr. Gunston exhibited a curious collection of figures professed to have been recently discovered by navvies in the vicinity of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell. No doubt was entertained as to their deceptive character. They consist of crowned monarchs clothed in ecclesiastical vestments, knights in various kinds of armour, archbishops, bishops, abbots, sub-deacons, deacons, priests, and acolytes with mitres, croziers, &c. Monks and laymen in strange forms and attitudes, heads of processional staves, incense cups, patens, ewers, besides a quantity of triangular and circular plaques with loops, rude devices, &c. They are composed of a mixture of old and new lead, steeped in acid and dirt, and many are broken and pierced so as to give to them an appearance of antiquity. In every instance they have been cast in different moulds, and vary in height from six to twenty-four inches, weighing separately from 8oz. to 6lbs. An amusing conversation took place respecting them, and some curious particulars were stated in regard to their fabrication. Mr. Syer Cuming read a description of a shrine in the possession of the Bishop of Ely, which was again exhibited. It is a very beautiful object of gilt brass, about seven inches in height, and three and a half wide at the base. It is set with jewels, and has within a representation of St. George and the Dragon. It is of the earliest part of the fifteenth century, and will be engraved for the Journal. Mr. Cuming also read a curious paper on Effigies of St. George, which will also be printed in the Journal. The subject received much elucidation from the remarks of Mr. Planché, the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne, Mr. R. N. Phillips, and others. Mr. Wakeman forwarded some remarks on Bogo de Clare, whose household accounts had been communicated by the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne. It illustrates the domestic manners of the reign of Edward I.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.**.....Royal Geographical. 8½. 1. Lieut.-Col. T. E. Collinson, R.E., "Description of the Ruins of Cassope, in Epirus, near Pretra." 2. Mr. William Kelly, F.R.G.S., "British Columbia." 3. Commander R. C. Mayne, R.N., F.R.G.S., "Explorations in Vancouver Island." 2. Royal Horticultural. 2.
- TUES.**.....Medical and Chirurgical. 8½.
- Civil Engineers. 8. 1. Mr. H. C. Forde, "The Malta and Alexandria Cable." 2. Mr. C. W. Siemens, "On the Electrical tests employed during the construction of the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph, and on Insulating and Protecting Submarine Cables." 3.
- Zoological. 8. Mr. J. H. Gurney, "On *Aquila desmursii*," and other papers.
- Syno-Egyptian. 7½.
- Royal Institution. 4. Mr. C. T. Newton, "On Ancient Art."
- WED.**.....Society of Arts. 8. Mr. John Arthur Phillips, "On Gold Mining, and the Gold Discoveries made since 1851." 3.
- Graphic. 8.
- Microscopical. 8.
- Literary Fund. 3.
- Archæological Association. 8½. 1. Rev. Mr. Scarth, "On Roman Inscriptions at Bath." 2. Mr. Syer Cuming, "On Norman Farnalls."
- THURS.**.....Royal Geographical. President's Soirée, at Bath House, Piccadilly.
- Royal Institution. 3. Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., "On Some of the Chemical Arts." 8.
- Royal 8½.
- Antiquaries. 8½.
- Chemical. 8.
- Numismatic. 7.
- Royal Society Club. 6.
- FRIDAY.**.....Royal Institution. 8. J. Scott Russell, Esq., "On the Iron Walls of England." 3.
- Royal United Service Institution. 3. Lieut.-Col. A. Cunningham Robertson, "Military Training, considered principally with reference to the most advantageous arrangement of the daily exercises and occupations of Private Soldiers of Infantry." 3.
- SAT.**.....Royal Institution. 8. Professor Anderson, "On Agricultural Chemistry."

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONANA.

AMONG OTHER CURIOUS MATTERS connected with the decoration of the International Exhibition Building, it may be noted that, in one of the texts chosen for the ornamentation of the domes, the word *culo* is spelt with the "æ" diphthong. A well known *savon* remarks

upon this, that the Commissioners evidently knew so little of heaven that they didn't know how to spell it.

Another curious misprint occurred in the Booksellers' Department. When the names came to be examined, a new publisher, whom nobody had ever heard of before, appeared in the foremost ranks of "the trade." The name of this new-comer appeared to be "Munay." Upon inquiry, however, it appeared that the name intended was the well known one of John Murray, of Albemarle-street. The painter, on being informed of his error, stoutly maintained that it was "Munay" in his copy, and how was he to know? He had never "heard on the gentleman before."

On the day before the opening ceremony, the building was cleared by the police of all the exhibitors and their assistants, in order to allow of the floor being swept, and for the rehearsal of the music. A well known agent, who was employing a number of workmen in the Foreign Courts, felt that it was necessary to retain a number of men at work, or that part of the show could not present even a decent appearance by the morrow. His inventive powers proved equal to the occasion. As the body of police approached, sweeping the crowd of remonstrating exhibitors and their workmen before them, he made his men get upon cases and drape themselves with canvas wrappings. The ruse succeeded to perfection. The police taking them for statues, passed on, and when all was quiet the men got down and resumed their task. They were no more interrupted that day.

The *Nord* has the following: "We are informed that the Royal Commissioners of the London Exhibition have refused to grant tickets of admission to the representatives of foreign journals. We must be permitted to remark on this singular proceeding. We are aware that, notwithstanding the Act of Union, British hospitality is quite distinct from the disinterestedness proverbially attributed to Scotch hospitality. In London, if you wish to see the monuments, museums, churches, &c., you must pay for passing from one room to another, from one storey to another. The trafficking genius of modern Carthage is to be discovered in this extremely inconvenient union of fiscal formalities and national memories. But if there was an occasion in which these utilitarian habits should be departed from, it was this of the Universal Exhibition—this convocation of the civilised world, who were asked to bring to the capital of Great Britain the tribute of their sympathy and the treasures of their labour. If any privilege were allowable it should be in favour of those without whose publicity the grandest and most encyclopædic exhibitions would be restricted and confined. Surely the Universal Exhibition has not been designed for some hundred thousand visitors. All Europe ought to participate in the information to be derived from this oecumenical council of contemporary art and industry; and who but the press will set loose and give wings to this information? In denying to the representatives of the press of Europe facilities to which they are fairly entitled, there would be at once a shocking want of logic and a pitiful shabbiness. If the London Exhibition be only a speculation, if it be not a monument raised to intelligent and liberal England, as well as to laborious Europe, we no longer recognise in this congress of manufacturers, merchants, and artists assembled from all points of the globe guests invited to a pacific tournament—to an international *fête*—but merely supernumeraries who have come unwittingly to give a varied representation for the benefit of England."

The Paris journals contain accounts of the opening of the Exhibition from the pen of their "own" correspondents. In the *Débats* the description is written by J. M. Lemoine. The singular uniforms which were worn by different members of the procession seem to have much amused him; it is even irreverently hinted that the high authorities looked very much as though they had "left the collection at the Tower of London." M. Lemoine strongly condemns the exterior of the building, and compares the domes to wire-gauze dish-covers. "Happily," he says, "the warbling is better than the plumage," and as an Industrial Exhibition, this is one far superior to that of 1851. "As to the English," he adds, "any one who had not seen them since the first Exhibition would scarcely know them again; one would think they had been changed at nurse—they have all beards and mustachios! Where are the old caricatures in which the traditional Frenchman of Leicester-square used to figure with his uncultivated whiskers? Now it is the English who have the aspect of gorillas. The English women, alone, have not changed. There they were, with flaming toilets at noon, always dazzling in freshness, and extravagant in colours—dressed lilies and roses at the Belle Jardinière."

The correspondent of the *Presse* characterises the building as heavy, massive, and without grace. "Ladies," he says, "were present in great numbers and beauty. Imagine two or three thousand Englishwomen in summer dresses, and a similar number of Englishmen, who are the best combed people in the creation, and you will have an idea of the spectacle. For the rest, a half-silence, very different from that confused buzz which is heard in all public assemblies at Paris; few words, few gestures, a grave demeanour, but without stiffness or awkwardness. Really I have never seen anything more beautiful." The same correspondent is fully persuaded that the French industry will take the first rank, although the American war and the treaty of commerce have prevented French manufacturers from devoting much time to the undertaking. The latter class, moreover, dislike a visit to London. "It is very costly, and still more *ennuyeux*." This, he thinks, is the last International Exhibition which will be held in London. "At heart the exhibitors of all nations, the English excepted, prefer Paris. They are better treated there; they are not overcharged; great pains are taken to attract them. At London this is all reversed. The English nation has great qualities; it is intelligent, brave, persevering, intrepid, but it is not hospitable."

The *Temps* devotes nearly a page to a description of the scene. The unfurnished state of the different departments is a prominent theme of the writer, and some rumours are given of internal dissensions of which we have heard nothing. The most imposing part of the ceremony was, it is stated, the music. The correspondent, however, notices an omission. "What has been done with the diplomatic corps? If I am well informed, the ambassadors are not very satisfied with the neglect, which, to say the least, is very extraordinary in an international assembly."

The *Siccle* is more liberal in its praise and admiration than any of its contemporaries. The writer, however, has slightly misunderstood a

portion of the ceremony. He says, "After Meyerbeer's Overture, specially composed for the occasion; after the Grand March of Auber, which was hailed with frantic applause; after a cantata which was equally well received; after a sort of *alleluia* intoned by the Bishop of London—the Duke of Cambridge," &c. The performance of the "Hallelujah Chorus," and the reading of the prayer by the Bishop, appear to have mystified our friend of the *Siecle*.

It is not difficult to fill up the initials subjoined to this Sonnet on the International Exhibition—a composition of considerable merit and no little elegance:

SONNET.—MAY 1, 1862.

Sweet, and yet sad, those thousand voices rung,
Winding and travelling through the long defiles
Of courts and galleries and far-reaching aisles:
And bright the banners from proud arches sprung;
But not the less their drooping folds among
Larked a dim hoard of grief; for over all,
Chastening, not marring, our high festival,
The shadow of an absent Greatness hung—
Absent, but yet in absence present more
For all we owe to him, and might have owed,
For the rich gifts, which, missing, we deplore,
Than if he were rejoicing at this hour—
We with him—that the seed his wisdom sowed
Had blossomed in this bright consummate flower.

R. C. T.

It was stated in the *Daily News*, a few days ago, that the Commissioners of the International Exhibition had, at the eleventh hour, allowed a full-sized lifeboat belonging to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution to be admitted into the building. That statement was made on the authority of one of their superintendents of the naval class, whose letter of the 23rd April, to an officer of the institution, stated "that space could be given to a full-sized lifeboat in the open space of the eastern annexe, and that no time should be lost in sending her to the building." The lifeboat was accordingly at the Exhibition the next day. On her arrival there, however, peremptory instructions were given that she was not to be admitted. Through the great and unusual kindness of the Royal Horticultural Society, the lifeboat, fully equipped, has been admitted into their gardens, where she is now the object of general attraction and admiration. Probably no persons have regretted more the refusal of the Commissioners than that portion of the Naval Brigade, thirty or forty in number, employed at the Exhibition, and in order to express their appreciation of a vessel, the like of which may possibly have saved some of themselves from a watery grave, they yesterday subscribed 2*l.* to purchase a flag to be placed on the lifeboat in the gardens.

Some of the appointments at the International Exhibition appear to call for a new edition of "Who's Who?" In reply to the now oft-asked question "Who is Mr. Francis Turner Palgrave, who now makes his *début* as art-critic, under the sanction of *Her Majesty's Commissioners*, and whose 'Handbook to the Fine Art Collections' is exciting the wonder, and the derision of all who can pretend to any knowledge of art?" We can but reply that, according to the *Oxford Calendar*, he is a Fellow of Exeter College, and furthermore that he is Private Secretary to Lord Granville, who (as all the world knows) is one *Her Majesty's Commissioners*.

The *Times* reporter, intending to be very funny about the Japanese Ambassadors when they attended the opening of the International Exhibition, gave the following list of their names: "The chief Minister, 'Take No Ouchi Shimodzake No Kami'; the second Minister, 'Matsudairu Iwami No Kami'; and the third Minister, 'Keogoku Noto No Kami.' Evidently (added he) 'No Kami' is as common a surname with the Japanese as Smith is with us, or the Embassy must be a family concern altogether." Why did it not occur to the astute reporter that the words "No Kami" are a title, equivalent to "The Lord" So and So? This is the fact. The Orientals, whose manners and customs are, generally speaking, exactly *opposed* to our own (as some clear observers have pointed out), put the man before his title. We, on the other hand, put the title before the man.

MISCELLANEA.

THE COMMISSIONERS of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings have issued directions for the sale of the State Paper Office, St. James's Park, which, in consequence of the extensive quantity of the materials comprising the building, will occupy two days. The estimated amount of materials is as follows: About 20,000 cubic feet of Portland stone, 50 moulded Portland stone steps 4 feet 6 inches long, about 21,000 feet York paving, 600,000 capital stock bricks, 15 tons of lead, &c. As the various articles are almost all new, the "office" having only been built a few years, it is expected they will realise prices above the average sale.

The Executive Committee of the Conservative Land Society presented Mr. Gruneisen, the Secretary, on the 6th inst., with a handsome testimonial, accompanied by a letter signed by Viscount Ranelagh, the Chairman, in the name of the Board, stating that the presentation had been subscribed for amongst themselves as a token of their esteem for the Secretary's indefatigable exertions.

The number of visitors to the British Museum last year reached 641,886—a considerable increase over the previous three years. Of course, this year will bring a very different number. It was above 2,500,000 in the Exhibition year 1851. The number above mentioned does not include the visits paid last year to the reading-room for the purpose of study—130,410, a small increase over the preceding year. The reading-room was open 290 days, and the readers averaged 450 a day. What may be the fruit of the reading we do not know, but we know that upon an average 4370 books were taken down from the shelves in the course of the day, nearly ten for every reader present—the total number of volumes consulted in the year amounting to 1,269,206. Among the additions in the year to this great national library were a copy of the "Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ" of Pope Nicholas IV. (circa 1291); a Latin Vulgate Bible of the 16th century, evidently transcribed from a manuscript of a much earlier date; a volume containing the poems of James I., corrected by himself, and given to Prince Charles, who has added two others; a large map of the world drawn on vellum for Henry II. of France in 1550; a series of drawings on vellum in *grisaille*, illustrative

of the travels of Sir John Maundeville, executed about 1430; autograph copies of several of Cowper's most popular pieces; the rough autograph draught of a portion of the last chapter of Lord Macaulay's History. 35,579 volumes were added to the library last year, and about as many parts of volumes, maps, and pieces of music; the total number of articles received was 89,325. Among the additions in the department of antiquities is a collection of marbles, consisting of statues, busts, and inscriptions discovered at Cyrene in the course of excavations conducted by Lieutenant R. M. Smith, R.E., and Lieutenant Porcher, R.N.; but every department of the Museum was greatly enriched during the year by valuable acquisitions. In the current year the sum of 24,656*l.* is proposed to be appropriated to purchases and acquisitions, printed books absorbing 10,000*l.* A sum of 1200*l.* is to be voted for the expense of extra facilities to the public for seeing the reading-room and library this summer. The total vote required for the current year is 98,012*l.*, which is about the usual amount.

An official dispatch received from our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, announces that the Russian Government have sanctioned the establishment of a magnetic and meteorological observatory at Peking.

OBITUARY.

WOLFF, THE REV. DR. JOSEPH, Vicar of Ile-Brewers, near Taunton, died last week in the 67th year of his age. Dr. Wolff was the son of a rabbi, and was born at Weilersbach, near Forchheim and Bamberg, in the year 1795. Being of a studious disposition, he learnt the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, while still a Jew, in Halle, Weimar, and Bamberg. He was converted to Christianity through his acquaintance with the Count of Stolberg and Bishop Seiler, and was baptised by Leopold Zolda, Abbot of the Benedictines of Emaus, near Prague, in Bohemia, on the 13th of September, 1812. In 1813 he commenced the study of Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldean, and in that and the following year he attended theological lectures in Vienna, having for his friends Professor Jahn, writer on Biblical archaeology; Frederick von Schlegel, the poet Werner, and Hofbauer, the General of the Redemptorists. From 1814 to 1816 Dr. Wolff was, by the patronage of Prince Dalberg, enabled to pursue his studies at the University of Tübingen, which were chiefly directed to the Oriental languages, more particularly Arabic and Persian, as well as ecclesiastical history and Biblical exegesis, under Professors Stendell, Schnurrer, and Flatt. In 1816 Dr. Wolff left Tübingen, and among others, visited Zschokke, Madame Krudener, and Pestalozzi in Switzerland. He also spent some months with Count Truchsez and Mme. de Staël-Holstein, at Turin, delivering lectures in their circle, on the poetry of the Bible. He arrived in the same year at Rome, and was introduced to Pope Pius VII., Cardinals Letta, Caccia-piati, Consalvi, Ostini, and the Ambassador, Niebuhr, the historian. Dr. Wolff was first received as a pupil of the Collegio Romano, and then of the Collegio Propaganda, from 1816 to 1818; but his sentiments having been declared erroneous, he was expelled from Rome, and retraced his steps to Vienna, where, after advising about his scruples with Frederick von Schlegel, Dr. Emmanuel Veit, and Hofbauer, he was prevailed upon to enter the Monastery of the Redemptorists at Val-Saint, near Fribourg; but not having been able to convince himself of the truth of Romanism as taught there, he left Val-Saint, and came to London to his friend, the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., whose friendship he had formed at Rome, and placed himself for the study of Oriental languages under Dr. Lee, of Cambridge, and for theology under the late Rev. Charles Simeon. Dr. Wolff then commenced his travels for the purpose of proclaiming the Gospel to Jews, Mahomedans, and Pagans, and of making researches among the Eastern Christians, thus preparing the way to missionary labours for the conversion of the Jews and Gentiles, from 1821 to 1826, in Egypt, Mount Horeb, and Mount Sinai, where he was the very first missionary who gave copies of the whole Bible to the monks and Bedouins. Thence he went to Jerusalem, where he was the first missionary who preached to the Jews in Jerusalem. He afterwards went to Aleppo and Cyprus, from the latter of which he sent Greek boys to England to be educated, and continued his travels in Mesopotamia, Persia, Tiflis, the Crimea, where he visited the Caraites, near Baglitsche-Serai, preaching to the German colonists, as well as to Russians, Mahomedans, and Jews, at Karasu Bazaar, Simpheropol, Sebastopol, Keresh, and thence to Odessa, Constantinople, Adrianople, Boosa, Smyrna, England, Ireland, and Scotland. In 1826 he formed the acquaintance of Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, and was married to her in 1827 by the Rev. Mr. Simeon. Shortly after the marriage they went to Jerusalem, and leaving her Ladyship at Malta, from 1831 to 1834, he proceeded to search for the Ten Tribes. He went to Alexandria, Anatolia, Constantinople, Armenia, and Khorassan, in which place he was made a slave, tied to a horse's tail, and ransomed by Abbas Mirza. Thence he pursued his journey to Bokhara, Balkh, Cabool, Lahore, and Cashmere, being received with great distinction by Runjeet Singh, Lord William Bentinck, and Sir Edward Barnes. Dr. Wolff then went by land from Loodiana to Calcutta in a palanquin, preaching on his progress at 130 stations. From Calcutta he went to Masulipatam and Secunderabad, and was seized by the cholera near Madras. On his recovery he left Madras in a palanquin for Pondicherry, visited the successful mission in Tinnevely, went to Goa, Bombay, Egypt, and joined Lady Georgiana Wolff in Malta. In 1836 he journeyed to Abyssinia, and at Axum he found Dr. Gobat, the present Bishop of Jerusalem, who was very ill, and brought him back to Jiddah, in Arabia, and there leaving him Dr. Wolff proceeded to Sanna, in Yemen, where he visited the Rechabites and Yahabites, thence to Bombay and to the United States of North America, where he preached before the Congress, and was made doctor of theology. He was ordained deacon in 1837 by the Bishop of New Jersey, United States, and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Dromore. He made a second journey to Bokhara, in order, if possible, to effect the liberation of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, the particulars of which are fully detailed in his "Journey to Bokhara." In 1845 he was presented to the vicarage of Ile-Brewers, and held that benefice up to the time of his death.

BOOK NEWS:

A BOOKSELLER'S RECORD AND AUTHOR'S AND PUBLISHER'S REGISTER.

TIM BOBBIN'S WORKS, in prose and verse, complete in one volume, with a Memoir of the author, will be welcomed throughout Lancashire, and by all students of English dialects, and lovers of rural humour and pathos. The most difficult words are explained in notes, and pieces like the dialogue between Tammas and Meary are done into plain English. Mr. J. Stanyan Bigg, silent for some long time, makes a new appearance in "Shifting Scenes and other Poems." Mr. W. G. T. Barker joins the wide-spreading Homeric discussion in a small volume on "Translating the Iliad and Odyssey, with a literal rendering in the Spenserian Stanza of the first book of the Odyssey, and Specimens of the Iliad." The second volume of Dr. Karl Scherzer's Circumnavigation of the Globe in the Austrian frigate *Novara*, is out: the work will be completed in another volume. Mr. Lascelles Wrexall has translated a second series of papers on "The English at Home," by M. Alphonse Esquiros, from the *Revue des deux Mondes*. Mr. J. Lewis Farley, from his Eastern experience, has drawn up a guide for people seeking profitable investment of their money in the Ottoman Empire, in a book entitled "The Resources of Turkey." The Rev. G. H. Mason gives an account of a missionary tour in South Africa, in "Zululand." In Theology, we have the first volume of "An Introduction to the Old Testament, Critical, Historical, and Theological," by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Davidson; "Charles and Josiah, or Friendly Conversations between a Churchman and a Quaker;" "Mothers in Council, or Scripture Light on Home Questions;" and "Sunsets and Sunshine, or Varied Aspects of Life," by the Rev. Erskine Neale. In fiction there are "La Belle Marie," and "Captain Clutterbuck's Champagne," from *Blackwood's Magazine*. Messrs. A. and C. Black have got out a Guide to Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall; and Mr. Scofield a Handy Book of the Chemistry of Soils.

Visitors to London will be embarrassed among the multitude of books which offer to guide them through its streets and buildings. Murray's Handbook, although the most expensive, holds a place for fullness, accuracy, and clearness which is not likely to be contested. In anticipation of the demands of the Exhibition season, Messrs. A. and C. Black, W. and R. Chambers, Kelly and Co., Ward and Lock, Cassell, Hardwicke, and Hagger, have all brought out Guides of fair merit, to which a stranger, with due attention to his map, may safely trust himself. Mr. Shaw, of Southampton-row, announces a "Christian Visitor's Handbook to London," which we hope does not imply anything doubtful concerning the orthodoxy of those who may choose to use other Handbooks.

We announced last week two or three interesting works, which will shortly issue from the well-known house of Didot frères. They now announce, as in the press, a new edition of the "Vie de Jeanne d'Arc," by Desjardins, and a new edition of the "Révolution de Pologne," by Rulhières, annotated by M. Christian Ostrowski, in three volumes. Visitors to the French capital, interested in its cabinets of art, will find a useful shilling "Catalogue des Bijoux du Musée Napoléon III.," published by the same firm. Yesterday appeared volumes 29th and 30th of Defauconpret's translation of the works of Walter Scott, the special title being "Romans poétiques." A report to the French Minister of Public Works on the production of the precious metals in California, by M. P. Lan, engineer to the *Corps Impérial des Mines*, has just appeared, "De la production de métaux précieux." Durand, the publisher, has issued two important works, one "Noologie, ou philosophie de l'intelligence humaine," by M. Emile-Jacques Pères; the other, which will interest the philologist, "Grammaire de la langue Quiché espagnole-française," placed in parallel with its two dialects, Cakchiquel and Tzutuhil, drawn from the manuscripts of the best authors of Guatemala. The grammar is accompanied with philological notes and a vocabulary, comprising the principal sources of the Quiché compared with the Germanic languages, and followed by an essay on the poetry, music, the dance, and dramatic art of the Mexicans before the conquest. The fifth volume of "The Mémoires de M. Guizot" is announced as to appear shortly. The newspapers record the visits of the Japanese ambassadors to our arsenals and manufactories, and the deep interest they take in all mechanical processes. They appear to appreciate also the literature of arts and manufactures. We read in the *Moniteur* that before the embassy left Paris, Dr. Mats-Ki-Kô-An, one of the officers attached to it, accompanied by two of his colleagues, visited a publishing house on the Quai Malaquais, and purchased a number of works on natural history, chemistry, dying, the manufacture of tissues, on architecture, &c. The Japanese *savants* selected for themselves, and it is stated, with great judgment.

Mr. C. H. H. CHEYNE, B.A., has in the press an Elementary Treatise on the Planetary Theory, which Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish. MRS. OLIPHANT, and not Miss Evans, is, we learn, the author of "The Chronicles of Carlingford," in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

A PENNY DAILY NEWSPAPER, to be edited by Mr. Horace St. John, is under contemplation.

CANON CHAMPEYNS has in the press a work entitled "The Spirit in the Word; or, Facts Drawn from Thirty Years' Ministry."

MR. W. WRIGHT, Professor of Arabic in the University of Dublin, has in preparation an English-Hindustani Dictionary, which will be comprised in a single volume of about 800 pages.

HOW TRACTS ARE MANUFACTURED.—The Religious Tract Society commenced business in 1799, and in its first year issued 200,000 tracts. Last year it sent out 20,870,074 in English and 537,729 in foreign languages. Its income from sales and donations is now nearly 100,000*l.* annually.

MR. MAXWELL'S new half-penny periodical *Twice a Week*, has made its appearance, and in style and subjects is a *London Journal* of eight instead of sixteen pages.

"FEMALE LIFE IN PRISON," by a Prison Matron, will be published in two volumes by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett in the course of this month.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S LIBRARY having been accepted by the Cornish clergy, a meeting was held last week at Truro to take measures for building a house for its reception. The Bishop has expressed his wish that the library should be open to laymen.

THE REV. DR. WINSLOW will have ready immediately "Patriarchal Shadows of Christ and His Church, as exhibited in passages drawn from the Life of Joseph."

CAPTAIN DRAYSON has a volume of Tales of the Out-Span, or Adventures in the Wilds of Southern Africa, in the press.

"THE CRUISE OF THE ST. GEORGE on the West Indian and North American Station" is announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

MESSRS. W. H. SMITH AND SON'S periodical, *The Books of the Month*, has attained its fourteenth number, and, we hear, is now firmly established, although rivals are rising around it, like *Mudie's* and *Tinsley's Circulars*, and others of the same class which are threatened.

A WORK on the Canon of the Scriptures from the double point of view of Science and of Faith, by the Rev. L. Gausson, of Geneva, is announced by Messrs. J. Nisbet and Co.

"THE SUFFERINGS OF THE CLERGY DURING THE GREAT REBELLION," by the Rev. John Walker, is preparing for publication by Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker, intended as a historical refutation of some publications of the Dissenters concerning St. Bartholomew's Day, 1662.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY have published the first volume of the Works of John Howe, the great Puritan Divine, and the edition will be completed in six volumes issued at short intervals. Mr. Henry Rogers, the author of "The Eclipse of Faith," is the editor, and in a seventh volume he will furnish a new and comprehensive Life of Howe.

THE SALE OF THE LATE SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE'S LIBRARY will commence in Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's auction-room on Monday, and will be continued over eight consecutive days, Sunday excepted. In historical and antiquarian works the library is very rich.

VALIKANOV'S TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA, translated from the Russian, are in preparation.

EARL STANHOPE is chairman of the jury over Class XXVIII., Paper, Stationery, Printing and Book-binding in the International Exhibition; and the Marquis Gustavo Benso di Cavour, member of the Italian Parliament, is chairman of the jury over Class XXIX., Educational Works and Appliances.

SPAIN does not forget to honour Cervantes. A funeral service in his memory is annually performed, at the instance of the Royal Academy, in the church of the Nuns of the Trinity, Madrid, where the bones of Cervantes repose. Last month the service took place, and the Bishop of Calahorra delivered the funeral oration. The church was hung with black, and in the centre was a catafalque, on which lay a sword and a copy of "Don Quixote."

MR. GUIZOT'S account of his Embassy to the Court of St. James's in 1840 will be published by Mr. Bentley in the course of the month. The volume will contain sketches of Lords Melbourne, Palmerston, Aberdeen, Russell, Grey, Lansdowne, Lyndhurst, Holland, Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Macaulay, Jeffrey, Dr. Arnold, Hallam, O'Connell, Croker, Whately, Mr. and Mrs. Grote, Lady Durham, Lady Jersey, Mrs. Fry, and other celebrities of twenty years ago.

AN ANCIENT STATIONER.—James Cavers, better known as "Old Dunneram," plies about the streets of Hawick selling stationery and almanacs, and the other day attained his 97th year, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. Some of the Hawick people kindly collected a purse of money and presented it to him on his birthday. The old man was much gratified with the present, and assured his friends he "had gane lang aboot, and wad gang langer yet, and though now gotten somewhat stiff in the joints, he hadna a pain in a' his body."

"LIFE ON THE NIGER, or the Journal of an African Trader," is announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

MANY SUCCESSFUL PUBLISHERS have commenced business in Edinburgh, but sooner or later they are compelled to make London their headquarters. Messrs. Strahan and Co., of Edinburgh, have of late years been doing a very extensive trade in religious literature, and specially in the sixpenny monthly, *Good Words*; and now they find they must migrate to London. The *Caledonian Mercury* reports that they have secured extensive premises in the City, to which they will remove at an early date.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Wednesday, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report stated that, considering their difficulties, 2000*l.* had been placed at the disposal of the American Bible Society, but had been declined with warm thanks. The gross income of the year had been 168,000*l.*, and the expenditure somewhat over 140,000*l.*, and the society was under engagements to the extent of 56,000*l.* The issues of the society for the year amounted to 1,595,000 copies. The chairman stated that he had to announce a contribution of 50*l.* from Lord Palmerston, at which the meeting broke into loud cheers; whereon he said: "You may well cheer; Lord Palmerston is as patriotic and thorough an Englishman as ever lived. I will give you Lord Palmerston's own words. Yesterday I saw him, and he said to me: 'I am most happy to do anything I can for your most admirable Society.'"

THERE IS A MANIA at present among young people for the formation of books of postage stamps, containing specimens of the stamps in use in England, the colonies, and foreign countries, so far as they can be obtained. There is also a diligent collection going on of the ordinary used penny stamps, for various alleged purposes. We are sorry to learn that there are people dishonest and shabby enough to spend hours in cutting off the unobliterated portions of these used stamps, and piecing them together for use as new and complete stamps. Many letters pass through the Post-office stamped in this way undetected, and we think it is but fair the fact should be known, and that no facilities should be given for the collection of used English stamps.

MR. MAYALL'S action against Mr. Higley, for the recovery of the photographs lent by him to Mr. Tallis, for the *Illustrated News of the World*, has come again before the Court of Exchequer, and the judge has ordered the return of the photographs to Mr. Mayall.

ENGLISH PUBLISHERS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Class XXVIII., consisting of Paper, Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding is most inefficiently represented on the English side, and the display can serve no end of pleasure or of use. It is a mere collection of odds and ends arranged without purpose or effect. A far better show of paper and stationery may be seen any day in the shop windows of Messrs. Parkins and Gatto, in Oxford-street, and of books and bookbinding at Messrs. Willis and Sotherton's, in the Strand. Half a dozen paper-makers have sent a few specimens of paper; some stationers have filled a lot of cases with bottles of ink, packets of paper and envelopes, pencils, sealing-wax, and ledgers; and some printers and a few bookbinders display promiscuously a number of excellent and ordinary specimens of their arts. What advantage can arise from such an exhibition it is a puzzle to imagine. Nothing is plainer than the fact, that not a thought has been given to the formation of a business-like assortment of whatever is best in English paper, printing, and bookbinding. Class XXVIII. has been simply designated, and to chance and to the caprice of exhibitors all else has been consigned. Various publishers have sent in cases of their books. There was a little discussion, about nine months ago, whether Publishers had a place in the Exhibition, and we thought not. A Publisher's peculiar skill can no more be displayed in an Exhibition than can a Banker's, a Lawyer's, or a Physician's. A successful Publisher is a man who knows what books the world wants and how to sell them, and who has either the skill to select the right books when offered to him, or to suggest and order their production. He employs the papermaker, the printer, and the binder, to get up his books, and the artist and the engraver to illustrate them. The papermaker exhibits the paper he uses, the printer displays some pages, and the binder some covers from his books; and the artist and engraver claim the illustrations as their own. He is thus left with nothing to put into a glass case. The Exhibition proves the truth of these remarks. Messrs. Longman and Co. have a case of books, chiefly Christmas ones, which really afford no idea of their immense business and enterprise, and which might be effectively replaced by a copy of their *White and Riddle's Latin-English Dictionary*. Mr. Murray has a case in which stands a row of his famous red Guide Books, and a copy of *Smiles's Lives of the Engineers, &c.* Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s case has in its centre the first number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, surrounded with Ruskin's and the Brontë's works, shilling novels, &c. Messrs. Bell and Daldy, Macmillan and Co., S. Low, Son, and Co., W. Kent and Co., Griffith and Farran, W. H. Collingridge, J. Hogg and Sons, and S. W. Partridge, have each a small case filled with a selection of their more recent works, chiefly in morocco bindings. Messrs. Trübner and Co. have filled their case with books in Russian. Miss Emily Faithful exhibits three or four copies of her "*Victoria Regia*." Mr. L. Booth displays his quarto facsimile of the *Shakspeare folio*. Messrs. Dalau and Co. have several volumes in handsome bindings which appear to be of foreign workmanship. Messrs. A. and C. Black have built up in a corner a mountain of editions of Scott's novels, guide-books, &c., and Mr. S. Austin, of Hertford, shows some of his exquisite typography in oriental languages. This is a summary of our Publishers' exhibition; and a reader will at once and rightly conclude that he could see about as much and as good in any extensive bookseller's. It will at once be noticed how many Publishers are "conspicuous by their absence." There is nothing from Mr. Bohn, who could have sent so much; nor from Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Routledge, Parkers, Hurst and Blackett, Saunders, Otley, and Co., Allen and Co., Bosworth and Harrison, Groombridge, Hall, Virtue, and Co., Nisbet, J. R. Smith, Masters, Bennett, Hardwicke, nor Hotten. Messrs. Moxons have not sent their long row of poets, Mr. Hatchard his 100th edition of Tupper, Messrs. Parker their 70th of Keble, nor Mr. Van Voorst, nor Mr. L. Reeve any of his finely illustrated natural history books. Edinburgh is represented alone by Messrs. Black; Messrs. Chambers have nothing, nor Messrs. Blackwoods, Strahan and Co., nor Edmonston and Douglas. Dublin has sent nothing, not even a bundle of its grey-linen school-books. These facts prove what a poor affair our Publishers have made of their share of the International Bazaar, from which, if they had kept away altogether, they would, perhaps, have shown better judgment.

UNITED STATES.—The author of the most popular Negro songs is Mr. Stephen C. Foster, who is a clerk at Pittsburg. He writes the words as well as the music of his songs. "Uncle Ned" was the first. It was published in 1845, and sold as never a song did before in America. Of "The Old Folks at Home" more than a hundred thousand copies have been sold; and "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Old Dog Tray" have been nearly as successful. Miss FANNY KEMBLE is reading to the wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Washington.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, 47, Leicester-square, on Wednesday, 21st of May and following days, the second portion of the late Mr. Baldock's stock of books from High Holborn.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—L. Harwitz and L. Kuttner, Sun-street, Bishops-gate, dealers in prints.

C. H. Cooper and J. Ford, Essex-street, Strand, proprietors of the *Monthly Alphabetical Record*, &c.

BANKRUPT.—Joseph Bentley, Aldine-chambers, Paternoster-row, publisher, May 22, at 12½.

John Wombell, Ilkerton, Derbyshire, printer, May 27, at 11.

Edward J. Ward, Laurence-Pountney-lane, City, and Weymouth-place, New Kent-road, stationer, May 14, at 12½.

John Middleton, Plymouth, bookbinder, May 12, at 12½.

William Henry Husk, Camberwell, dealer in books, May 13, at 12½.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—May 6. (Before Mr. Commissioner HOLBOYD).—In re JUDG and GLASS.—The bankrupts were the well known printers and publishers, of Blackfriars. The adjudication was made a month ago; and in the interval between that date and the choice of assignees the petitioning creditors had carried on the business. Mr. Boydell, for the bankrupts, asked the Court to sanction the appointment of Messrs. Brown and Dubois as accountants to the bankrupts. The accounts were very voluminous and complicated; a goods and cash account would be required; and the bankrupts would need professional assistance. His Honour sanctioned the appointment. The liabilities of the bankrupts are estimated at about 16,000*l.*; the assets, if fairly realised, are expected to yield 8000*l.* The bankrupts were publishers, amongst other works, of the *Railway Record* and *Mechanics' Magazine*. The continuance of these publications is of course not affected by the bankruptcy.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ENGLISH.

- ABERCROMBIE.—The Culture and Discipline of the Mind, and other Essays. By the late John Abercrombie, M.D. New edition. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Edmonston and Douglas.
- BARTER.—Homer and English Metre: an Essay on the Translating of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, with a literal rendering in the Spenserian Stanza of the first Book of the *Odyssey*, and specimens of the *Iliad*. By Wm. G. T. Barter, Esq. Cr 8vo cl 6s 6d. Bell and Daldy.
- BELL.—Sermons on the Holy Communion. By Rev Henry Bell. Fcp 8vo cl 2s. Wertheim and Co.
- BELLE MARIE (La): a Romance. 2 vols post 8vo cl 21s. L. Roath.
- BIGGS.—Scouting Scenes, and other Poems. By J. S. Biggs. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. W. Freeman.
- BLACK'S Guide to the South-Western Counties of England: Dorsetshire, Devon, and Cornwall. With maps and illustrations. Fcp 8vo limp cl 5s. A. and C. Black.
- BONAR.—Hymns of Faith and Hope. By H. Bonar. 32mo cl. 2nd edit 1s 6d. Nisbet.
- BOYLE'S Fashionable Court and Country Guide and Town Visiting Directory. Corrected for April 1862. Fcp 8vo bds 3s. Office.
- BRITISH Columbia (Guide Book for). The Wonders of the Gold Diggings of British Columbia, by a Successful Digger. 12mo swd 6d. Dean and Son.
- BROWN—Our Dogs. By John Brown, M.D. 12mo swd 6d. Edmonston and Douglas.
- BROWN—The Soul's Exodus and Pilgrimage. By James B. Brown, B.A. 2nd edit post 8vo 8vo cl 7s 6d. Smith, Elder, and Co.
- CAPTAIN Clutterbuck's Champagne: a West Indian Reminiscence. Post 8vo cl 12s. Wm. Blackwood and Sons.
- CASSELL'S Illustrated Guide to London, with full information for Visitors to the Metropolis during the period of the International Exhibition, with a map. Cr 8vo swd 1s, cl 2s 6d. Ditto ditto, in French. Cr 8vo swd 1s, cl 2s 6d. Cassell and Co.
- CHAMBERS'S Handy Guide to London: being a concise description of the chief places of interest in the Metropolis, and the best modes of obtaining access to them: together with a mass of useful information relating to the International Exhibition of 1862, &c. &c. Illustrated. 12mo swd 1s. W. and R. Chambers.
- CHANCE.—On the Nature, Causes, Variety, and Treatment of Rodily Deformities: in a Series of Lectures. By E. J. Chance, F.R.C.S.E. Woodcut. (2 parts.) Part I. Post 8vo cl 12s 6d. Longman and Co.
- CHARLES and Josiah; or, Friendly Conversations between a Churchman and a Quaker. 12mo cl 5s. Bell and Daldy.
- CLAY.—The Two Records. The Record of the Creation, in the beginning of Genesis, illustrated and confirmed by the Record of the Rocks and the Facts of Geology. By the Rev. Edmund Clay, B.A. Post 8vo cl 2s 6d. (W. Simpson, Brighton). Wertheim and Co.
- DAVIDSON.—An Introduction to the Old Testament, Critical, Historical, and Theological, containing a Discussion of the most important Questions belonging to the several Books. By Samuel Davidson, D.D. (3 vols.) Vol. I. 8vo cl 14s. Williams and Norgate.
- DAVIES.—The Chophophore of Eschylus and Scholia. Revised and interpreted by John F. Davies, B.A. 8vo cl 7s 6d. Bell and Daldy.
- DRAWING for Young Children. New edit. Royal 16mo cl 2s 6d. Houlston and Wright.
- ELIOT.—The Fall of Man: Five Sermons preached in the private Chapel at Gaily, N.E., during Lent, 1862. By the Rev. Philip F. Eliot, M.A. Fcp 8vo cl 1s. Wertheim and Co.
- ESQUIROS.—The English at Home. Essays from the "*Revue des deux Mondes*." Second Series. By Alphonse Esquiros. Translated by Lascelles Wraaxall. Post 8vo cl 10s 6d. Chapman and Hall.
- EVERYBODY'S Pudding Book; or, Puddings, Tarts, &c., in their Proper Season, for all the Year Round. By the Author of the "*Gourmet's Guide to Rabbit Cooking*." 2nd edit. fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. R. Bentley.
- FARLEY.—The Resources of Turkey: considered with especial Reference to the Profitable Investment of Capital in the Ottoman Empire. With full Statistics of the Trade and Commerce of the more important Commercial Towns. By J. Lewis Farley, Esq. Accountant-General of the Bank of Turkey. 8vo cl 10s 6d. Longman and Co.
- GERTRUDE DAER. By the Author of "*The Sunbeam*." Fcp 8vo cl 5s. Masters.
- GLENNY.—The Handbook to the Flower Garden and Greenhouse. By Geo. Glenny, F.R.H.S. 5th edit revised, cr 8vo cl 3s 6d. Houlston and Wright.
- GLOAG.—A Treatise on the Resurrection; being a small contribution to Theology. By Paton J. Gloag. Fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. Wertheim and Co.
- GREEK.—A Treatise on the Grammar of the New Testament Scriptures. By the Rev. Thos. Sheldon Green, M.A. New edit cr 8vo cl 3s 6d. Bagster and Sons.
- GURNEY.—The Pastor's Last Words: being the last Four Sermons preached by the Rev. J. Hampden Gurney, M.A. Fcp 8vo cl 1s 6d. A. Griffiths.
- HANNA.—The Last Day of Our Lord's Passion. By the Rev. Wm. Hanna, LL.D. Fcp 8vo cl 5s. Edmonston and Douglas.
- HELEN DRUMDAS. By Zaida. New edit cr 8vo cl 2s 6d. Nisbet.
- HEURLEIGH.—The Forty Years' War: a History towards Holding it Fast. Seven Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, on some important points of Faith and Practice. By Charles A. Heurleigh, D.D. 8vo cl 7s 6d. J. H. and J. Parker.
- HEWER.—A Child's Warfare; or, the Conquest of Self. By Madeline E. Hewer. 2nd edit. 12mo cl 3s 6d. Seeley and Co.
- HEYS.—Love Tales. By Paul Heyse. Translated by G. H. Kingsley. Fcp 8vo bds 1s. Routledge and Co.
- HOMERON College Atlas. Edited by Wm J. Unwin, M.A. Hydrographical, Physical, and Political. Folio half bd 15s. Longman and Co.
- HOMERON College Atlas. Edited by Wm J. Unwin, M.A. Physical. Folio half bd 6s. Longman and Co.
- HOMERON College Atlas. Edited by Wm J. Unwin, M.A. Political. Folio half bd 6s. Longman and Co.
- HOMERON College Atlas. Edited by Wm J. Unwin. Physical and Political. Folio half bd 10s 6d. Longman and Co.
- HOSE (The): How to Choose Him, and How to Use Him. New edition. (Useful Handbooks.) Fcp 8vo cl 1s. Ward and Lock.
- HUNT.—Synopsis of the Contents of the International Exhibition of 1862. By Robert Hunt, F.R.S. (Companion to the Official Catalogue.) Fcp 8vo swd 6d. E. Stanford.
- HUNTER.—Elements of Plane Trigonometry. By the Rev. John Hunter, M.A. (Gleig's School Series. 18mo cl swd 1s. Key to ditto, 18mo cl swd 9d. Longman and Co.)
- Is the Bible True? Seven Dialogues between James White and F. Ward Owen, concerning the "*Essays and Reviews*." By the Author of "*Essays on the Church*." Fcp 8vo cl 1s 6d. Simp 1s. Seeley and Co.
- JOHNNY Weston; or, Christmas Eve at the White House: a Story for Children. 18mo cl 1s 6d. S.P.C.K.
- LANKESTER.—The Use of Animals in relation to the Industry of Man: being a Course of Lectures delivered at the South Kensington Museum. By E. Lankester, M.D. Second Course. Illust cr 8vo cl swd 1s 6d. Complete in 1 vol cr 8vo cl 3s. R. Hardwicke.
- LEVER.—Charles O'Malley: The Irish Dragoon. By Charles Lever. (2 vols.) Vol II. (Select Library.) 12mo bds 2s. Chapman and Hall.
- LILLYWHITE'S Guide to Cricketers. Spring edit, 1862. Fcp 8vo swd 1s 6d. W. Kent and Co.
- MACKAY.—Lays and Poems on Italy. By Francis Alexander Mackay. Fcp 8vo cl 5s. Bell and Daldy.
- MACLEOD.—A Workshop Tract: Job Jacobs and his Boxes. By Norman Macleod, D.D. In a packet, containing 15 copies, 1s. Hamilton and Co.
- MASON.—Zuluana, a Mission Tour in South Africa. By the Rev. G. H. Mason, M.A. Post 8vo cl 2s 6d. Nisbet.
- MILTON.—The Poetical Works of John Milton. Edited by Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. Illust with engravings from drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. New edit 8vo cl 15s. W. Teeg.
- MOOR.—Tracts on Common Things. By Rev. E. J. Moor. First Series. Fcp 8vo cl 1s 6d. Wertheim and Co.
- MOTHERS in Council; or, Scripture Light on Home Questions. By the Author of "*Plain Words about Sickness*." 12mo cl 3s 6d. Seeley and Co.
- MOTHER'S Medical Adviser, and Guide for Emergencies. (Useful Handbooks.) Fcp 8vo cl swd. Ward and Lock.
- NEALE.—Sunsets and Sunshine; or, Varied Aspects of Life. By Erskine Neale, M.A. Cr 8vo cl 8s 6d. Longman and Co.
- RAMSAY.—Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character. In Two Parts. By E. B. Ramsay, M.A. New edit. In 1 vol fcp 8vo cl 5s. Edmonston and Douglas.
- RHYMES, Jingles, and Songs. With Music for Nurseries and Infant Schools. Edited by J. S. Laurie, Editor of the "*Graduated Series of English Reading-Lesson Books*," &c.; and Thomas Murby, Author of the "*Medical Student's Manual*," &c. Royal 16mo cl 1s 6d; or with gilt edges 2s. Longman and Co.
- ROYAL BLUE BOOK: Fashionable Directory and Parliamentary Guide for April, 1862. Fcp 8vo bds 5s. B. W. Gardner and Son.
- SAUNDERS.—The Law and Practice of Orders of Affiliation and Proceedings in Bastardy. By Thos. Wm. Saunders, Esq. 4th edit 12mo cl 6d. John Crookford.
- SCOTT.—A Handy Book of the Chemistry of Soils: Explaining of their Composition and the Influence of Manures in Ameliorating them, with Outlines of the various Processes of Agricultural Analysis. By John Scorrern, M.B. Post 8vo half bd 4s 6d. Bell and Daldy.
- SEWELL.—The Ordinal of Free Labour in the British West Indies. By Wm. G. Sewell. 2nd edit, cr 8vo cl 7s 6d. Low and Co.
- SMALLEY.—A Compendium of Facts and Formulae in Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. By G. R. Smalley, B.A. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Bell and Daldy.
- STORY (The) of a Pocket Bible. By the Author of "*Gilbert Gresham*," &c. Fcp 8vo cl 2s. Religious Tract Society.
- STOWE.—The Pearl of Orr's Island. Second Part. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Post 8vo bds 2s. Low and Co.
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